The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The German Reichstag has passed the Landsturm bill.

—The French Assembly discussed constitutional bills yesterday.

—The loss by the flood at Marysville, Cal., is estimated at $1,000,000.

—Thomas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister Resident to Ecuador.

—Algernon Sidney Paddock, elected in Nebraska to succeed Senator Tipton, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and is about forty-four years of age.

—Fears still exist in Vienna that a collision between Turkey and Montenegro cannot be averted, and it is thought necessary that Austria should increase her forces on the frontier.

—The President, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, will visit Philadelphia this afternoon, to attend a party to be given by the Saturday Club of that city at the residence of George W. Childs.

—The English steamer Mongol, belonging to the London, New York and China Steamship Company, was lost on Nine Piers, twenty miles from Hong Kong. The Captain and his wife, first and fourth officers, second and third engineers were lost.

—In Indianapolis, on Friday, Judge Perkins, of the Superior Court bench, filed a lengthy opinion in over forty liquor cases appealed to his Court from the Board of County Commissioners, and the result is that the County Auditor has decided to issue each of the applicants a license for the retailing of liquors.

—The State Central Committee of the People's Independent party of California met in San Francisco, on Thursday. Resolutions were adopted to nominate candidates for all the offices of the State, local and Congress, for the election in September, 1875; also to call a State Convention during the summer to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State officers and members of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Investigation Resumed—The Points of the Case Submitted by Counsel.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, of the Congressional Committee, arrived last night. They had a preliminay meeting today, and the counsel of either side submitted the points of their cases, as follows:

Points Submitted by the Republicans.

First. That we propose to show that there were over 10,000 Republican voters intimidated from voting the Republican ticket; first, by the Colfax massacre; second; by the Coushatta massacre; third, by the White League conspiracy; fourth, by the violent deposing of parish officers throughout the State and the installing of illegal McEnery officials; fifth, by general proscription and persecution of Republicans; sixth, by the insurrection of September 14th.

Second. That the White League is an organized conspiracy against the State Government and confederated with kindred organizations throughout the South, and that its object is the overthrow of the reconstructed Government, and the virtual annulment of constitutional amendments, and that one of its dangerous results is an extensive revival of the hostility to the United States Government.

Third. That the pretended Wiltz organization of the House of Representatives on January 4th was a revolutionary mob, and entirely destitute of legality, and that it was part of a conspiracy to revolutionize the entire State Government.

Fourth. We desire to submit evidence upon political assassinations and murders, proscription in the theatres and other public places, and the expulsion of colored children from schools by mobs.

In answer to the points made by the counsel of the other side, we will show, if allowed, that the intimidation complained of by the United States military was in fact only that for which the parties were guilty of complicity in the massacres of Colfax and Coushatta, who thought that they were suspected of such complicity, felt of the service of legal warrants for their arrest, which warrants could only be served safely in certain parts of the State under the protection of the military forces of the United States. We also propose to show by extracts from files of the White League press the boldest and most outspoken advocacy of assassination and murder of Republicans, as well as of riots, armed revoution and armed resistance to the United States.

Points Submitted by the Conservatives.

First. That the election of 1874 was a free and fair, as well as peaceable election, on the part of the Conservative party, and that the Conservatives carried the election, procuring a majority of twenty-nine in the House, ten Senators, and their State Treasurer by 4,000 and odd majority, and at least one additional member of Congress not returned by the Returning Board.

Second. That the Returning Board falsified their result by illegal and fraudulent practices.

Third. That the only intimidation practiced was by Republican colored people against colored voters, and by the United States troops, under orders of the United States Marshal, and on about election day to intimidate and deter white Conservatives from voting.

Fourth. The general prostration of the material interests of the State by a bad and corrupt Government and extraordinary depression of property of all kinds throughout the State.

Fifth. That there has been no intimidation or outrages against Republicans, nor have they been exercised on political grounds, but on only moral grounds, when considered corrupt and immoral by the communities in which they lived.

Sixth. That where *emeutes* have occurred they have sprung from local causes generally, oppression and robbery of the people by corrupt officials, and were only political in the sense that the people resisted the invasion of their rights, and that in such *emeutes* the people were first attacked and outraged.

Seventh. That the statistics of the State will show more homicides, arsons and other crimes by the white colored race than by the white race, and that a large proportion of said crimes are traceable to the maladministration of the Government by Kellogg's appointees, and the wholesale pardoning of criminals by said Kellogg as Governor.

Eighth. That where disturbances occurred they were local and without collusion, co-operation or preconcerted action on the part of other portions of the State.

Ninth. That frauds were committed by the Republican party to the amount of several thousand votes, in the city of New Orleans and throughout the State, by fraudulent registration by Supervisors of Registration appointed by Kellogg, and that said fraudulent papers were voted in the interest of the Republican party.

Tenth. That the present Hahn House of Representatives is an illegal body, organized in violation of law, and has had at no time a legal quorum.

Eleventh. We deny the legality of all the conclusions contained in the brief of points submitted by the Republican counsel, and especially that there exists any disloyalty to the entire State Government.

Twelfth. We deny generally all the allegations of fact and the conclusions contained in the brief of points submitted by the Republican counsel, and especially that there exists in this State any disloyalty to the Government of the United States, and of this we challenge proof.

The committee will meet at 10 A. M. tomorrow to hear evidence touching the proceedings of the Returning Board in relation to the election of 1874.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Speech by Senator Sherman.

Senator-elect Pinchback's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1875.

SENATE.

Import Duty.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the law of 1872 relieving foreign products of ten per cent. tax. Referred.

Public Buildings.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported favorably on a bill making an appropriation for a public building at Covington, Ky. Placed on the calendar.

Also favorably on the House bill to provide an appropriation for continuing the construction of the postoffice and custom house at St. Louis. Passed.

Credentials of Senator-elect Pinchback.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator-elect from Louisiana for the term expiring on March 4, 1879, and they were read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the credentials and all accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. THURMAN said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purported to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were recommitted to the committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. SHERMAN said it would be impossible for the committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed to.

Credentials of Senator-elect Bayard.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented the credentials of Thomas T. Bayard as Senator-elect from Delaware for the term of six years from March 4th, 1875. Placed on file.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to provide for a bar of the two houses of Congress. Referred.

Mr. LEWIS introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 20th, 1874. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to establish a court for contested elections. Referred.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. ANTHONY said the subject had been so thoroughly discussed in the elaborate report of the chairman of the committee that nothing remained to be said upon the inconvenience and danger of the present system of electing the President, and the desirableness of a change. He reviewed the working of the Electoral College for the last fifty years, and, in conclusion, said he gave his cordial assent to this important change, which was so clearly for the general good.

The Louisiana Question.

Further consideration of the resolution was then postponed until Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN, being entitled to the floor said he did not regret that some little time had elapsed since the question was last discussed here, as it could now be debated with less excitement. He then referred to the organization of the Legislature in Louisiana on the 4th instant, and said of one hundred and two members present fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. The conduct of Wiltz was a bold and daring assumption, and any member would have been justified in going up to the Speaker's chair and tearing him from his seat. He quoted from the report of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, and said it showed that Wiltz had violated all laws, as well as the Constitution of Louisiana. The Senators on the Democratic side of the Chamber had not uttered one word of condemnation of the course of Wiltz while denouncing that of General Sheridan and General Grant.

Mr. BAYARD said the question before the Senate was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President of the United States to interfere in the organization of State Legislatures.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said: This act of usurpation on the part of Wiltz as a crime was more dangerous in its consequences than the murder of a hundred or a thousand men. It was the first time in the history of the country where a minority had usurped the rights of the majority in this manner. The signal gun of all this trouble was the usurpation of Wiltz. But for his conduct there never would have been any interference by the Federal power in the Louisiana Legislature.

Mr. SHERMAN said the roll call had been denied in that Legislature by Democrats, but he did not know it unanimously. He said he did not know that Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, who presided over the Senate, was there at the same of the Senate himself, did any one doubt that there would be bloodshed? There had been half a dozen times in the history of the country when a refusal to call the yeas and nays would have resulted in bloodshed. With the five men whose seats were contested excluded, no one could doubt that the majority of that Legislature was Republican. Nothing could excuse or defend the lawlessness of Wiltz in this matter. The Democratic party in Louisiana had seized upon the organization of the Legislature and trampled under foot every guarantee of constitutional liberty. They would rather win by force than gain by fairness.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a communication from the New York *Times,* which, he said, he learned was written by D. W. Stoughton, a lawyer of eminence, and he thought took an unprejudiced view of the whole matter. It was the duty of Kellogg to put down that irregularity in the Legislature. The oath which he had taken compelled him to interfere. He could not do so by calling upon the State militia, because his call would not have been obeyed. Under all the difficulties which surrounded him, he was perfectly *right* in calling upon the military power of the General Government. General De Trobiand went into that Legislature without any intention to trample upon the liberties of any. He went there to put out five men who had no business in the House. His colleague (Thurman) had asked him if he approved of that. He (Sherman) approved of it as the President of the United States did. To call this Louisiana trouble a great historical outrage, *whose* right of the people to resist it was trampled upon, was simply making a mountain out of a molehill. Governor Kellogg had an undoubted right to call upon the President to put down domestic violence. The Legislature was not in session, and the Constitution expressly provides that the Governor in that case may call upon the President for aid. What was the result of the interference? No blood was shed. Five men who had no business there were excluded. The Legislature would have acted on the cases of these members. He had seen a Republican House seat Democratic Representatives, and a Democratic House seat Republican Representatives. He had no doubt the Legislature would have performed its duty according to law.

Mr. THURMAN asked if his colleague did not know that the body claiming to be the Louisiana Legislature seated five men in place of the five put out, without any investigation whatever.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not know it; but if it was so, he hoped Congress would do its duty when the question came before it in the admission of a Senator.

Continuing his argument, he said he had never voted yet to recognize the election of 1872, but Kellogg had been installed as Governor, recognized as such by the local authorities of Louisiana, by the Supreme Court of the State, by the President of the United States, and by the action of the House of Representatives. Whatever might be the opinion of the Senators as to the right of Kellogg, no one would question his power to act while in possession of the office.

He next referred to the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan, and said the Senators on the other side did the grossest injustice to that officer and General Grant. When all the facts of the case became known it was ascertained that General Grant knew no more about what took place in New Orleans on the 4th instant than the Senators themselves. General Sheridan was there at the scene of disturbances, and in the excitement of the moment, in the excitement which complained of. This was all the gallant soldier did to bring down all this detraction upon himself.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the official reports of General Sheridan, and argued that they were true.

Mr. BAYARD said it had been denied by a prominent clergyman in New Orleans that there was a defiance of law existing there.

Mr. SHERMAN said they had denied that, but they had not denied the official report of General Sheridan that 3,000 murders had been committed since 1866. They had not denied the Colfax massacre or the Coushatta outrage.

Mr. WEST said the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) stated that the Legislature had admitted five men in place of those put out by General De Trobriand.

Mr. THURMAN replied that he saw it stated.

Mr. WEST said the Senator was misinformed. Only three men had been admitted, and they were from Republican parishes.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said if Gen. Sheridan was to be punished for bad advice given to Congress, then the Lord save all the people of this country who have sent thousands of impracticable schemes to Congress. General Sheridan had not declared that the whole people of Louisiana were banditti. He said the leaders of the White League were. The word "banditti" meant robbers and outlaws, and these men were robbers and outlaws, who murdered and plundered by night and committed nameless crimes. They were worse than the Italian or Spanish banditti, for they plundered only the rich and showed mercy to the poor. This Ku-Klux of the South showed no mercy to the poor.

He next read from a book published by E. A. Pollard as to the actions of the Ku-Klux, and said General Sheridan was right in calling them banditti. Ku-Klux and White League were all the same. He (Sherman) knew the Democratic Senators here would condemn these outrages, but they were all committed for and in the name of the Democratic party. The Senators had sworn to carry out the Constitution of the United States, and they must restore peace throughout the land. He would not care anything about the accession to power of the Democratic party but for fear that hundreds of good people in the land would be murdered. The party would be powerless to keep back these outlaws. If the Democrats had a majority in the Louisiana Legislature, let them have it. He was sure no one of the Republican Senators here desired to keep them out.

He next referred to the troubles in Colfax and Coushatta, and said when crime was committed in the North the perpetrators were promptly punished. He was willing to do anything in his power to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government, but they must themselves respect the rights of all.

Mr. JOHNSTON said there had been much general denunciation during this debate of the Southern people, and they had been assailed with the utmost bitterness. He was willing to compare Virginia with any other State in the Union, North or South, in respect of obedience to law and the observance of the rights of all. He doubted the sincerity of those Senators who made so much here of what they called attempts to stir up a new rebellion. He denied that any such feeling existed in the South.

Mr. JOHNSTON then proceeded to review the events which took place in New Orleans, but before concluding, yielded to Mr. MERRIMON for a motion for an executive session.

King David's Visit.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the House bill in regard to the visit of his Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Placed on the calendar.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Agricultural College Lands.

Mr. MONROE offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to what steps should be taken to secure from each State a fulfillment of its contract to preserve undiminished the principal of the fund derived from the sale of lands granted under the Agricultural College bill.

Adopted.

Vicksburg Affairs.

Mr. O'BRIEN asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the courts or officers of Mississippi at, Vicksburg have been interfered with by the army.

Mr. CONGER objected, because that was an assumption that they had been interfered with.

Interest on District of Columbia Bonds.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 in order to pay the interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Private Bills.

The Speaker then called the committees for reports of a private character, and many bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committe on Revision of the Laws, made a report on a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the legislation that under the recent revision of the statutes certain duties had been illegally increased. He said that inasmuch as the Secretary of the Treasury states that on a careful examination the tariff portion of the statutes seemed correctly compiled, his committee had no business with it. He therefore moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. So referred.

Bravery Rewarded.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), by unanimous consent, introduced a bill authorizing Lieutenant Commander Frederick Rogers to accept from the Queen of Great Britain the decoration of the Military Order of Bath for gallant services in a combined attack on the Japanese forts and piratical vessels. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Potter (N. Y.) in the chair, and a number of bills were reported and passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., January 22.—The Republican caucus was held to-night. Fifty-nine members were present. On the informal ballot fifty-nine votes were cast, of which Howe received 40, Washburn 12, Rublee 2, Dixon 2, and scattering 3. On the first formal vote Carpenter received 44, Washburn 13, Rublee 1, and Fairchild 1. The nomination was then made unanimous. The committee waited on Senator Carpenter, informed him of his nomination, and invited him to address the audience gathered in the Assembly Chamber. His appearance was greeted with tremendous applause. He made a brief address. The Democrats had a caucus, but adjourned without making any nomination.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, January 22.—Judge Dundy withdrew from the Senatorial contest at one o'clock this morning, and the opposition to General Thayer then agreed upon the Hon. A. S. Paddock, Republican, formerly acting Governor of Nebraska, and a Territory. A joint convention this morning, the first ballot stood: General Thayer, 11; A. S. Paddock, 37; Martin, 1; Patrick, (Democrat,) 1. The excitement is intense and the surprise general, as it was supposed that Thayer had secured a majority, and would be elected to-day.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 22.—The two Houses met in convention at noon, and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, without any material change from yesterday. On the twenty-ninth and last ballot the vote stood: Johnson, 33; Stephens, 15; Brown, 22; Bate, 14; Ewing, 6; Quarles, 8; Kennedy, 1. The first ballot taken in Johnson to-day was 34; Brown, 24; Bate, 20; Stephens, 18; Quarles, 14, and Ewing, 9. At 1 o'clock the convention rose and adjourned until noon to-morrow.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 22.—The General Assembly balloted unsuccessfully to-day for United States Senator, and adjourned till Tuesday. Burnside had forty-three votes, necessary to a choice fifty-one.

FROM EUROPE.

TURKEY.

The Porte Backing out of the Threatened War.

VIENNA, July 22.—The Porte has withdrawn the demand that the Montenegrins implicated in the Podgoritza outrage be surrendered, in order that they may be tried by Turkish tribunals. The Powers have advised the Porte to send delegates to attend the trial at Cettigne.

SPAIN.

Carlist Threats.

SANTANDER, January 22.—The Carlists threaten violence against the German captain and sailors of the Gustav, who are in custody, if the town is bombarded. The Spanish squadron consequently hesitates to open fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Apology Demanded from Peru.

LONDON, January 22.—There is said to be good authority for stating that the British Government has demanded an explanation and apology from Peru for removing a passenger from a British steamer at Calao.

RUSSIA.

The War Cloud.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* has an article which is taken as an indication that Montenegro has the support of Russia in the difficulty with Turkey.

An Escaped Convict Captured.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., January 22.—Bill Rodifer, the escaped convict from Alexandria, who, it will be remembered, shot Deputy Sheriff Desperado, was captured at Scottsburg, Scott county, this morning, between one and two o'clock, by Dr. Bailey and others. A chief object in coming to the residence of the Sheriff of Scott county, but failed by an alarm being given by several young ladies. This alarm spread throughout the village. A number of citizens gathered, and while consultation observed a light in Mr. Pennington's house near by. The citizens surrounded the house and compelled the chief to surrender, who proved to be Bill Rodifer. He was returned to the State prison at nine o'clock this morning. His feet and hands are badly frost-bitten. He acknowledges that the police of New Albany was him, and that he was captured in Washington county two days ago, but talked his captors out of it, who gave him his supper and let him out.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Protracted Cabinet Meeting.

Discussing Southern Troubles.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

The Pacific Mail Investigation.

Court of Contested Elections.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1875.

The Cabinet Discussing the Southern Troubles.

The Cabinet held a three hours' session to-day, discussing the Southern troubles in general, and considering the latest information from the insurrectionary districts. No decision upon any point was sought, but a general understanding was had that more vigorous measures were necessary to repress the rebellious spirit and punish crimes committed. This matter of punishment will be more prominent hereafter.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

The only legislation required to restore quiet in the insurrectionary districts is the passage of a law authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and declare martial law whenever the rebellious inclination of the White League may render it imperative. The law giving the President this authority expired by limitation in 1871, and it is generally thought that it will be re-enacted this session. Even Conservative Republicans admit that it is the only thing wanted to restore order in the South, and peace throughout the Union. The moral effect of its passage would probably answer every purpose. The White League would remain quiet with such a law over their heads. Its enforcement would probably not be required. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1875.

The Subsidy Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail investigation to-day. The Chairman informed Irwin that the committee had no power to discharge him until formally authorized by the House, and he was to consider himself technically under arrest.

Irwin then testified that he engaged Schumaker without giving him any retaining fee, but with the understanding that Schumaker should be paid $300,000 upon the passage of the bill, the consideration of services to be rendered by him. Irwin gave Schumaker no instructions to take out his fee from this sum and return the remainder to the company, nor did witness give Schumaker any instructions as to what portion of the money to any person; as Schumaker's compensation was to be wholly contingent, and as witness considered him a man of ability, he (witness) thought he could get through with the $300,000. Schumaker's services; never reported to Stockwell he had employed Schumaker, and never gave Schumaker any instructions whatever; knew nothing of Weitmore's transactions or of Greenleaf Smith's. Witness testified that $150,000 check to William S. King in Philadelphia.

Mr. Irwin then recited sundry payments made by him additional to those mentioned yesterday. Among them were $1,500 to John M. Morris, of the *Chronicle,* $10,000 to $15,000 to Mr. Moran, for writing letters, etc., and $35,000 to ex-Postmaster General Randall, for the purpose of heading off the off the Washington agents of the combination of New York stock operators who were fighting over the Pacific Mail subsidy while it was before the Senate. This last corrupt combination was said to be headed by Daniel Drew, who, it was also said, had by misrepresentations, etc., incited Senator Harlan, and through him six other Senators, to oppose the bill.

Witness to-day remembered of a larger payment to Samuel Hatch than he had stated yesterday. He was paid about $30,000 altogether. Hatch was also employed by him to Rufus Hatch. He was employed by the personal direction of Stockwell. Witness swore that no portion of the money paid to Hatch or any other person was to be used by them with the understanding that it should be used to influence votes, or be expended for electioneering purposes in behalf of any person. Witness never had any such understanding with any one, and had no knowledge of any money being so expended; as a matter of fact, he gave no instructions to persons he employed except to go ahead and exert what influence they possessed to pass the bill; that the various employes, including Schumaker, reported to him from time to time as to the prospects for an increased subsidy, and a list of the members of the House was canvassed and marked as favorable, against or doubtful, in order to see where an effort was needed to convince the doubtful, &c. A. H. Whiting was employed on account of his supposed ability to give valuable assistance. He was given $5,000 in cash, and was to receive $95,000 if the bill passed. He was a relative or connection of Senator Cole's brother-in-law, I think, and of course was had been friendly to the subsidy measure, but at that time did not feel particularly friendly to the company, because they had worked against his re-election as Senator, and had not given it unanimous. His influence in California to contribute to his defeat. Witness desired to satisfy Cole that he and the company had not interfered in the California Senatorial contest, and that witness' friendly relations with several of Cole's opponents were purely personal; he also thought Cole would be likely to take a warm and active part in supporting Whiting, who was interested in it. Whiting's employment was based upon all the above reasons, and also to a lesser degree upon his supposed influence with other persons. Whitney did not employ him. Witness did not remember whether he had any interview with Mr. Whitney on the subject, but paid him $115,000 for services under his engagement by Stockwell; witness has no knowledge of King having paid out any portion of that sum; considered him very indiscreet, and a man who would be likely to indiscriminately to friend and foe; witness considered Schumaker to be virtually in charge of the House; he (Irwin) did not go to the House but communication to the progress of the bill in the Senate.

Irwin's examination was here suspended until Monday, as he was suffering greatly from ill health.

Mr. Hawks, of the New York *Tribune,* testified that he heard the conversation at Delmonico's between Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall and Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, in which Hall said that if he and Jarvis were well rewarded they would get rid of the row about Wood and the Pacific Mail. The witness is informed that Hall states that when he said Wood, he meant Stockwell.

Adjourned till Monday.

Long Professional Bar.

Senator Boutwell's bill to provide for a bar of the two Houses of Congress proposes the appointment, at the commencement of each session of Congress, of a committee to consist of three members of each branch of Congress, who shall be charged with the duty to determine what persons may appear as attorneys before committees, and to admit, suspend or expel members of said bar to be thus organized. No person shall be admitted to this bar unless he is a member of the bar of a court of final jurisdiction in the State or territory where he resides, and no other person shall be permitted to appear before any committee except in his own behalf, or as a friend without compensation. The bill finally proposes to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment from thirty days to two years, for any person to give or receive any valuable consideration to influence the action of Congress, except as provided in the bill.

Court of Contested Elections.

Senator Edmunds' bill to establish a Court of Contested Elections provides for a Court of that name, to consist of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court for the time being, and to be convened on the second Wednesday of February, 1877, and every fourth year thereafter, and also in every February subsequent to any election held to fill a vacancy in the office either of the President or Vice President of the United States. This Court is to hear and adjudge contests concerning the result of such elections, and report its findings to both Houses of Congress.

Reducing Salaries.

Senator Wright introduced a bill in the Senate to-day providing that for two years from and after July 1, 1875, the salaries of all Government officers and employes in all branches of the service, and wherever employed, shall be reduced ten per cent. if they exceed $1,200 per annum. The President and United States Judges are exempted.

Public Buildings.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to report favorably on the House bill appropriating $300,000 to continue the construction of the postoffice at St. Louis; also the same report on the bill appropriating $250,000 for public buildings at Covington, Ky.

Dividend.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared an additional dividend of fifteen per cent. to the creditors of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, making a dividend of forty per cent.

Back Pay and Bounty.

The House Judiciary Committee has directed a favorable report to be made on the bill extending the time for the prosecution of claims for back pay and bounty.

HARRISBURG.

The Weekly Recess—An Adjournment Until Next Wednesday—The Pasting and Folding Department to be Looked After—Poor Louisiana Again.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1875.

SENATE.

The joint resolution providing for adjournment until Wednesday evening next at half-past seven o'clock was adopted.

The following bills were favorably reported:

To provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies within this Commonwealth, over and upon such portions of their roads as may be within the limits of any incorporated city.

Supplement to an act to authorize the formation and regulation of Railroad Co's.

Going for the Doctors.

Mr. WOOD offerred a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of five on the part of the Senate and eight on the part of the House to prepare and read in place a bill to regulate medical practice in the State which was adopted.

Mr. NEWMYERS Senate bill, relating to the return of writs and other process in Courts, which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the new Constitution having passed both houses was signed by President *pro tem* and also by the Governor.

The following bills have been passed finally:

To authorize the entering of compulsory non-suits.

To repeal the act extending the Penn township road law in the county of Allegheny to Indiana and Wilkins townships in said county so far as said act relates to said township.

The following bills passed first reading.

Relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

To regulate the preservation ballots, lists, &c., in contested election districts for Congressman.

Supplement to act relating to writs of *quo warranto* approved June 14th, 1836, authorizing writs of *quo warranto* in certain cases.

To define and punish crime and the kidnapping of children for the purpose of extorting money.

Authorizing the holding of Orphans Courts by the regularly commissioned Judges in certain cases.

To extend the term for the completion of railroads under the general or special laws.

Adjourned until Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Reform! Reform!

Mr. HAYES submitted the following which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to inquire into and report to this House the expediency of abolishing the pasting and folding department, and giving the pasting and folding of the House to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mr. HUHN was excused from serving on the Committees on Military, and Bureau of Statistics.

Louisiana Again.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the House on the 12th instant on the Louisiana question, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The Speaker put the question to the House if a resolution to rescind was in order previous to a question of consideration.

On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, and a brief debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Plummer, Wolfe, Leigh and Pincher, when the yeas and nays were ordered. They resulted as follows: yeas, 64; nays, 70.

The Speaker decided the resolution out of order.

The resolution regulating the practice of medicine and a reform in dentistry was disagreed to.

The act relating to the return of the writs and other process in Courts, which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the new Constitution, was passed finally and signed by the Speaker and Governor. This bill has special reference to the Allegheny county Courts, which meet Monday next.

The Senate joint resolution providing for adjournment until Wednesday next at 7½ P. M. was concurred in.

Adjourned. K.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1875.

The Beecher Trial Continues.

The interest in the Beecher suit continues unabated, and the usual large crowd this morning filled the Court room. Mr. Tilton, with his friends, were in their accustomed seats, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife came in shortly after the opening hour. The counsel for the prosecution were early on hand, but all the counsel for the defense, with the exception of General Tracey, were late. Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton spent the time before the commencement of the proceedings in desultory conversation.

When the counsel for the defense arrived, Moulton resumed the stand and his cross-examination was continued. Judge Neilson cautioned the audience to preserve perfect quiet, as every movement now was precious. The witness deposed: I had not been furnished with Mrs. Woodhull's speech in Steinway Hall; for and had nothing to do with it; possessed influence in California to contribute to his defeat. Witness desired to satisfy Cole that he and the company had not interfered in the California Senatorial contest, and that witnesses' friendly relations with several of Cole's opponents were purely personal; he also thought Cole would be likely to take a warm and active part in supporting Whiting, who was interested in it. Whiting's employment was based upon all the above reasons, and also to a lesser degree upon his supposed influence with other persons. Whitney did not employ him. Witness did not remember whether he had any interview with Mr. Whitney on the subject, but paid him $115,000 for services under his engagement by Stockwell; witness has no knowledge of King having paid out any portion of that sum; considered him very indiscreet, and a man who would be likely to indiscriminately to friend and foe; witness considered Schumaker to be virtually in charge of the House; he (Irwin) did not go to the House but communication to the progress of the bill in the Senate.

A tilt here occurred between the counsel as to the witness answering the question "if Bowen had said why he thought he did not owe Tilton any money." The Court directed the witness to answer the question.

The witness continued: Bowen said he thought he did not owe Tilton any money. He said if they would get rid of the scandal about Wood and the Pacific Mail. The witness is informed that Hall states that when he said Wood, he meant Stockwell.

Adjourned till Monday.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Messrs. Schultz & Co. have completed the Sylvan avenue bridge. It cost $50,000.

....The value of the property belonging to the Allegheny Fire Department is estimated at $131,000.

....A mule broke through the ice on the Allegheny river at Herr's Island yesterday, and was drowned.

....The Sheriff of Huntington county yesterday, brought three convicts to the Penitentiary, in Allegheny.

....The Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor estimate the value of the property in their charge at $287,600.

....In default of $1,000 bail, T. J. Sampson was committed yesterday for a hearing, by Alderman McMasters, being charged with perjury, on the oath of John Waldron.

....The building committee of the Eighth ward School Board, Allegheny City, has awarded the contract for their new school house to Messrs. Murdock & Sons at $18,675.

....The will of Rebecca J. Ramage was filed in the Registers office yesterday. Alexander Hilands Esq. is appointed executor of the document which is dated Nov. 12, 1874.

....The will of Abraham Davis was filed with Register Gray yesterday. William Evans and Samuel P. Armstrong are named as executore of the instrument which is dated Oct. 8, 1871.

....The Health Committee of Allegheny yesterday morning, visited the small-pox hospital at Claremont, and found it in a very dilapidated condition. They ordered it to be repaired.

....The Watson Library, consisting of 2500 volumes, recently donated to the Western University, has been transferred to the institution and will occupy a special apartment, to be known as the Watson Library Room.

....A workman employed yesterday afternoon in repairing a gas pipe in front of Terheyden's jewelry store, on Smithfield street, was overcome by a sudden escape of the etherial fluid. He was carried into the store and resuscitated.

....A meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Trust Company has been called for next Monday at 4 o'clock, P. M., to be held in the club rooms over the Allegheny Savings Bank, at which time a statement of the affairs of the company will be made.

....The boarding house of Michael Rodgers, on Main street, Temperanceville, was robbed on Thursday night—the boarders having small sums of money, ranging from one to five dollars. The money drawer in the bar was broken open and a few nickles carried off.

....About nine o'clock, yesterday morning, a can of turpentine in the Allegheny tool shop, on Nixon street, Allegheny, caught fire and set fire to the building. An alarm was sounded from box 3 and the fire was extinguished before any material damage was done.

....An eastward bound freight train, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, jumped the track near Layton station yesterday morning, which resulted in the wrecking of a number of cars. The trains were delayed, on account of the accident, for over two hours.

....The shearmen employed at the Riverside, La Belle and Top mills, at Wheeling, have struck against a reduction of five cents per ton. The Top mill shearmen made a proposition to the manufacturers to remsume work at a reduction of five cents per ton, but as yet the proposition has not been accepted.

....The needy of the Fifth and Sixth wards and the Woods' Run district, in Allegheny have been receiving the attentions of the Ladies' Relief Society of the Sixth U. P. church of that city. Mr. L. M. Bolton has donated boots and shoes; Messrs. Deaman & Black, woolen goods; and Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, other articles, which have been distributed.

....During the year 1874, according to the report of the Post Commandant Tyson, Post 88, G. A. R., mustered thirty-five members; one joined by transfer and one was reinstated. The following were lost: Dropped from rolls, 10; by death, 1 (Mayor Callow), leaving a total of 26. Good places were secured for eight soldiers' orphans (boys) who are now at work, and give great satisfaction to their employers. Employment has been furnished for about fifteen. Eight children here were sent to schools, two were transferred, and two schools were visited by members of the Post.

....An information was made before U. S. Commissioner McCandless, on Thursday evening, by Jos. H. Borland, James H. Hartford, and J. A. Kemmerer, shoe dealers of this city, against Otto Heusel, a boot and shoe dealer of Beaver, charging him with having filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and omitting certain property in making out the schedule, which belonged to his estate. The defendant was arrested yesterday morning by the U. S. Marshall, and brought before the Commissioner, when he gave bail for a hearing next Monday.

PERSONAL.

***Harry Ellsler ably sustained his part last night in "The Cut

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅜.

IT is stated that the Committee on Vice and Immorality is favorable to the repeal of local option.

IT was rumored yesterday that February 23d had been selected by the Governor as the day for Ortwein's execution.

THERE will be about sixty ex-rebel officers in the next Congress, while the Union army will be represented by less than half that number.

AN attempt, yesterday, to rescind the Louisiana resolutions failed by a vote that was so close as to indicate that the Democracy have learned something within a few days.

PINCHBACK'S credentials as United States Senator from Louisiana were yesterday referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections,—the usual course in all cases of doubt.

THERE is a strong probability that Andrew Johnson will be the next United States Senator from Tennessee. How delighted he will be to air himself once more in the Senate.

THE nomination of James Loyd Greer for Governor by the Republicans of Connecticut, was made on a distinctively administration platform. There is no fear there of standing up to the record.

EX-GOVERNOR A. S. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, has been elected United States Senator from Nebraska. He is a Republican of course, and his election excited considerable surprise, it being thought that Thayer was ahead.

THE Senate Committee to which the proposition to reduce the President's salary was referred, reported adversely. As the Democracy are so confident that they can elect the President in 1876, they will not, of course, object to this. The report is yet to be acted on in open Senate.

THERE are strong suspicions of a deficit of three millions of dollars in the finances of the city of New York. This is understood not to represent any actual dishonesty on the part of city officials, but is an apparent deficit, the result of an incorrect system of book-keeping. Such are the statements made.

DIRECTOR GENERAL GOSHORN'S report of the progress made toward preparing for the Centennial Exposition, is very gratifying. He shows that no money will be needed from Congress, except sufficient to provide for premiums,—about $400,000. The buildings will be complete early in the year 1876, and all the preparations are in an advanced state.

WE FEAR the paragraphist on the *Christian Advocate* does not read the New York papers, or he would regard us as very gracious that we employed such mild language in speaking of them. The Saviour called the Pharisees "hypocrites" and "vipers," and we but mildly mentioned those who lied more viciously and mendaciously than did the vilest Pharisee that ever wore a phylactery.

MAYOR WICKHAM, of New York, has developed a plan of consultation with all the heads of departments, in New York, which promises very beneficial results. It is a sort of cabinet consultation, which will probably result in harmonizing the administration of the city government. One benefit already secured is that of stopping the heads of department from seeking special legislation, at Albany, in the interest of their several departments, but to the injury of others.

THE discussion that has taken place on Mr. Morton's constitutional amendment, providing for the election of President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people, shows that the importance of the proposed change is fully appreciated by both parties, but that there are differences over minor details. The provision or designation of a court to try appeals and cases growing out of fraudulent elections, and other matters of the kind, were discussed, considerable differences of opinion developing. We imagine that where such uniformity of view exists as to the main point, the minor details can be readily arranged. Indeed, Mr. Morton stated that he did not make any report touching these, because he preferred they should be settled in open Congress. It is barely possible that the proposed amendment will pass Congress at this session; and if it does not, we will be so near the excitement of a Presidential canvass when the next Congress meets, that it will be nearly impossible to consider it. It ought to be passed this session.

THAT our Speaker of the House will manufacture reputation by his administration of his office, is well settled now, in the minds of all. In addition to the somewhat unusual, not to say amusing method he has of presiding, he has arranged the Committees of the House in a manner that is wonderful and strange. For example, we have four Allegheny county members on the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Now we desire to respectfully submit that all the Vice and Immorality in the State is not confined to Allegheny county. The Speaker's interest in the question of temperance should not mislead him so largely, and while he has constituted the committee as nearly equally as regards liquor and temperance as he could, it is still so constituted as to seem like an Allegheny county affair. This is certainly a grave error, and will sadly interfere with the Speaker's Congressional aspirations. We notice, too, that his good friend, Peter Zern, is chairman on the Centennial Committee. Whether or not this recognition will mollify the redoubtable Zern, we do not say, but it will not smooth the ruffled feelings of the Philadelphians, who were of the opinion that as the Centennial is to be held in their city, they should have the Chairmanship of the Committee. We rather imagine "your Centennial Speaker" will know what hot water is, ere long.

IT IS a strange outcome,—this of the Pacific Mail investigation. In the upheavals in behalf of a morally improved representation in Congress, a majority of Democrats were elected last Fall, on the presumed theory that Republicans were corrupt, and Democrats, at least personally virtuous. We had much said of the purity of the Democracy as regards monetary operations. They had no Credit Mobiliers, no Pacific Mails, no Sutro tunnels,—no corruptions of a monetary kind. As much under the stimulus of their demands as else, a committee was appointed to investigate reported corruptions in securing subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company That the committee has been impartial and honest has not been denied. Beck and Wood of the Democracy are on it, and Mr. Dawes is chairman. Every suggestion, from whatever source, has been acted on by the committee. At last they compel Irwin to confess, and lo! one of the virtuous Democratic Congressmen, elected last Fall to supplant the vicious and corrupt Republicans, is found to have received one-third the entire sum paid out. His name is Schumaker. Called to account for this vast sum of $300,000, his mind is a blank. He received it, but cannot tell where he spent it, nor whether he did spend it at all. A very remarkable circumstance this. In every case of corruption the game run down is made up largely of Democrats.

REASON AND HOPE.

Fragmentary statements, made through a variety of sources, lead us to believe that the situation of the Ohio River Improvement, and Trans-continental Railway questions in Congress is substantially as follows: There is an appreciation of the merits of each, and a friendly disposition towards them, but a desire to know whether one or both has sufficient popular backing to render it politic to favor them. If such is the case, we desire to assure that body that it has never had questions before it, which were of greater popular interest than these will be, if favorably acted on. Neither of them involves a violation of usage, or a tilt against popular prejudice. That the merits of neither are generally understood we admit; but what is known of them is favorable. The dark transactions of the Credit Mobilier fall like a gloomy shadow on the applications made,—but is the country to sit down in idleness, and lose faith in everything because of one great development of rascality? The fact that the Central Pacific Railroad,—one of the Mobilier lines—fights the Texas Pacific ought to be accepted as one evidence of the honesty of the latter. Were it intended to be corruptly built, its completion would not be so greatly feared. We have a hope that Congress will brush aside all sophistries, and aid these enterprises. We utter the voice that comes from manufacturers and workingmen when we say this should be done.

The two enterprises are distinct. The Ohio River is a great natural highway, along which a volume of water incessantly pours, in one continuous, unceasing current, which, rightly husbanded, would bear on its bosom a vast commerce. All difficulties and doubts, as to the methods of improving it, so that its wealth of waters may be utilized, have been dispelled, and the question of expense has been closely estimated. Once this improvement is made, the capricious character of many forms of business would at once be dispelled, and vast interests would at once assume stability and prosperity. The coal commerce of the Ohio is now as venturesome and full of risk, as were the vast armadas that were fitted out in early years, to trade with the Indies. At times for six months of the year, the coal fleets accumulate, the expense of caring for the boats, and carrying the cost of their cargoes eating steadily into the profits, and in some cases compelling combinations for high rates in order that actual outlay may be reimbursed. Then a rise comes and they go pell-mell down the river, at a very considerable loss of barges at times. This could be remedied. So our manufactories are affected, and every element of trade in this and down river cities. The simple question is,—Having discovered how all this can be remedied, is not a region of country embracing about one-third the entire population of the nation entitled to aid in the improvement of a great water way? We say it is,—and the people will respond favorably to it.

Touching the trans-continental lines of railway, it may be said that they do not ask for subsidies,—the guarantee of interest on the bonds simply serving to make them readily negotiable in the money markets of the world. In return for this guarantee of interest they offer the amplest possible security to the Government. This consists, 1. Of a return in trust of their lands, to be sold by or in behalf of the Government, in that the proceeds of such sales shall go to the United States Treasury, to provide in part for any interest payments that may fall due. 2. Of a first mortgage on the roads, their franchises, appurtenances and equipments. Of these, about 500 miles of each road has been built, and are being operated. 3. Of bonds to the amount of $10,000 per mile that may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, if the roads are in default of their interest. This interest will amount to about $1,750 per mile, each year. Assume that bonds are sold to pay this,—the Treasury will be protected at least five years, within which time the roads will be completed and in operation. The present Pacific railroads earn $11,000 per mile yearly. If the new roads can earn $5,000 per mile annually, they can pay their interest and expenses. Who doubts that they will do it?

We hold, and we think with amplest reason, that were the Government to pay for building these roads it would find it a remunerative operation. Assume, for example, that it will cost $75,000,000, and take three years to complete the Texas Pacific road. This will involve an outlay of $25,000,000 a year. In return, we undertake to say that at least two hundred thousand persons now unemployed, would be given work at remunerative rates, and that this work would develop wealth at the rate of one dollar per day for each person employed. Put this increase at fifty cents per day each, and it would amount to $30,000,000 a year,—now totally lost. Would this benefit the Government? When times were prosperous the *Government* received enough income, with the tariff as it now stands, to pay expenses, and put aside at least $35,000,000 yearly for the sinking fund. How is it now? The President has just asked that new tariff be imposed sufficient to produce $45,000,000 additional revenue, and states unless it is done, the sinking fund money cannot be provided. Yet the figures show a falling off in current expense. Why this difference? Simply because business is prostrated. Restore activity, and with the present tariff, the revenues of the Government will go up to the old standard. We insist that aid to these roads, whereby they can go forward will again give activity to business, and this in time will add at least $50,000,000 yearly to the revenue of the United States Treasury. Is not this clear?

The saving in the military expenses of the Government also reach the same showing. There are forty military posts in Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, where, over a year ago, were stationed 7,026 men, whose cost, now, General Sherman states, is $12,000,000 yearly, but would be, with a railroad through the region, less than $6,000,000. The difference involves an annual saving of more than enough to pay all the interest, and liquidate the principal of the bonds. The advantages in opening up lands to settlement, in developing cotton raising, wool-growing, herding, and the production of beef at low rates, and in many other particulars, are beyond what would seem impartial computation.

We write from a Pittsburgh standpoint, when we say that nothing could so swiftly impart prosperity to manufactures, give employment to suffering artisans, or develop thrift and enterprise, as aid in the directions mentioned. The great necessity of the country at this time, is confidence between man and man, in the relations of business life. This confidence can be most speedily imparted by putting in motion the wheels of business. The most positive guarantees have been made to Congress that these roads shall be honestly built. Our anxiety is that a Republican Congress shall have the honor of giving the aid under which the drooping industries of the country may be revived. It is of more importance, considered from every standpoint, than any other subject of which we can think. Every inspiration of statesmanship, every consideration of policy,—even party selfishness,—lead to the conclusion that it is wise and right to aid these measures. If the vote of the great Ohio and Mississippi valleys shall be thought worth considering,—and it is one-third that of the country,—we wish to assure all concerned that that vote will be on the side of those who favor internal improvements through Government aid. The people here, while quiet, are intelligent on this question.

PERSONAL.

THE Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, is about to make a second trip to Australia.

JAMES GRAHAM, third Duke of Montrose, recently died at Cannes in his seventy-sixth year.

ALEXANDER DUMAS will be received into the French Academy some time during the present month.

MRS. HOLMES, of Katie King infamy, according to her own statement, is "sick of the hoal bisnes."

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER appeared on the witness stand at a coroner's inquest in San Francisco the other day.

THE simon-pure Copperhead twins of the next Senate will be Francis Kernan, of New York, and William Eaton, of Connecticut.

MR. PELLIGRINI, the admirable caricaturist of *Vanity Fair*, is about to marry Mrs. Collins, daughter of the late Charles Dickens and sister-in-law to Wilkie Collins.

AN appeal has been made for the admission into an asylum for idiots of Frederick William De Foe, the great-great-grandson of Daniel De Foe, the author of Robinson Crusoe.

RANDOLPH ROGERS, the sculptor, who is busting W. H. Seward, is not to be confounded with K. Rogers Randolph, who is performing the same kind office for theatrical managers.

COUNT VON STEHELIN, the nephew of Herr Krupp, won $80,000 at the gaming table at Monaco, and left for home by the next morning's train with the money in his pocket. He is one in a million.

LORD CAMOYS, the head of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England, has been stricken from the list of Catholic peers printed in the Catholic Directory for 1875, because his attitude in the Gladstone controversy was not satisfactory to some one near the Archbishop.

JUDGE NEILSON, who is trying the Beecher-Tilton case, appears to be exceedingly popular with and satisfactory to both sides. He is a cousin of Chief Justice Neilson, of New York, and practised for a time in Oswego. He went to New York in 1844, and was long in partnership with John Cochrane. He was elected to his present position by the Democrats in 1870, in manner, he combines the easy grace and *abandon* of the old time, with the *savoir faire* of to-day. He is always prompt and courteous, never rude or ungainly. The lawyers respect his intelligence, and the audience give heed to his will.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT IS stated that twenty-three cigars are made in this country to every one imported.

THE average number of cigars smoked in the United States during 24 hours is 5,168,000.

LONDON papers are let to artists as models at one shilling per hour by the workhouse authorities.

IN all there have been arrested for participation in the insurrection of the Paris Commune 20,604 persons.

EACH of three sisters living in Yadkin county, N. C., gave birth to twin female infants within a period of a few months.

A NEW YORK lady, who bequeathed her husband "$1 and her forgiveness," left the rest of her estate, worth about $40,000, to her niece.

RUSSIA is said to be building a *wooden-clad* iron vessel-of-war, the outer coating of timber being put on to protect the iron from injury.

THE marine disasters by fire, wreck or collision, or other casualty, to vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States, during 1874, amounted to 351, the value of the vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being $8,786,000. During 1873 the disasters numbered 459, the losses aggregating $11,782,000. Last year there were lost 19 steamers, 42 ships, 91 barks, 46 brigs, and 153 schooners. Of these losses, during the month of December just closed there were 38, the value of the vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being $970,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

THERE are over 450 students at the new college for men and women in London.

THE average pay of male teachers in Colorado is $62 per month. Female teachers receive $51. The amount expended for school purposes during the past year was $111,474 37.

PROF. SEYMOUR, of St. Louis, declares that to "reduce everything and everybody connected with the system to the dull level of a stupid uniformity is now our highest ambition. Large enrollments and regular attendance are ostentatiously paraded as evidences of skillful management."

GENERAL EATON, United States Commissioner of Education, estimates the child population between the ages of six and sixteen, in the thirty-seven States and eleven Territories, at about 10,238,000. An army of three hundred thousand teachers is needed to educate the host of future freemen.

THE Department of Superintendents will meet at Washington January 27 and 28. The following are named as among the papers to be presented: "Legal Provision of Illiteracy," by the Hon. Alvin E. Northrop; "American Education at the Centennial Exposition," by the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools, Pennsylvania; "Some Points Respecting the Proper Relations of the Federal Government to Education," by the Hon. U. H. Ruffner, of Virginia; "School Hygiene," by A. N. Bell, M. D., of New York.

FATE OF FELONS.

Pardons and Executions Since 1791.

Since 1791 the Governors of Pennsylvania have granted 12,085 pardons. Of these Governor Mifflin in nine years granted 1,886; McKean, nine years, 1,909; Snyder, nine years, 1,555; Findlay, three years, 1,304; Heister, three years, 787; Shultz, six years, 721; Wolf, six years, 502; Ritner, three years, 481; Porter, six years, 725; Shunk, four years, 327; Johnston, three years, 578; Pollock, three years, 526; Pollock, three years, 161; Packer, three years, 216; Curtin, six years, 763; Geary, six years, 425; Hartranft, two years, 137.

The number of the death warrants issued in the State, since 1791, is 168—or an average of two each year. Up to 1858, there had been built 97 death warrants signed. The highest number signed by any one Governor was 23, by Geary. Curtin signed 18, Packer 12, Pollock 8, Bigler 11, Johnston 3, Shunk 11, and Porter 14. Governor Hartranft signed one in 1873 and eight in 1874–5, as follows:

Lewis Rosenttine and John Moody, hung at Harrisburg, July 9, for the murder of Abraham Behm.

William E. Udderzook, hung at West Chester, November 12, for the murder of W. S. Goss.

Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irvin, hung at Montrose, November 12, for the murder of Mary O'Mara.

Samuel Beighley, hung at Greensburg, January 20, 1875, for the murder of Joseph Kerr.

Frederick Heidenblut, hung at Philadelphia, January 29, 1875, for the murder of Godfrey K Bilz.

Ernest Ortwein, January 22, 1875, for the murder of the Hamnett family.

How Alfonso Was Made King.

The movement for declaring Prince Alfonso King of Spain, appears to have been planned by Primo de Rivera, Captain Geeneral of Madrid, who some time ago announced by Marshall Serrano his intention of having Alfonso declared king. Serrano tried (so it is said, but we doubt it) to dissuade Rivera from his course; the latter said that he could see no other solution to the troubles that had come upon Spain. Serrano then visited the Army of the North, but he found there only generals who were disposed to proclaim Don Alfonso and not to fight for his success. Three battalions of Murveldro, under Martinez Campos, precipitated events by declaring for Alfonso, but their action was followed by a similar movement of the armies of the north and centre. It only remained for Rivera, with the garrison of Madrid, to formally proclaim the Prince of the Asturias King of Spain, and to announce the appointment of a provisional Ministry.

The Antiquity of Iron.

The *Iron Age* says that a wedge or plate of iron has been discovered imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid. It has been a great puzzle to those who attributed the use of iron to a date not much more than 2,000 years back, how such sharp and well-defined hieroglyphics could have been cut on porphyry, granite and the hardest stone as are found on the tombs, temples and sarcophagi of ancient Egypt. But the piece of iron found in the great pyramid shows that this metal was produced and wrought in the age of King Cheops, which is placed by some authorities as far back as 5,400 years ago. The similarity of earlier inscriptions on stone to those made in the time of King Cheops suggests the supposition that iron may have been in use more than six thousand years ago.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, S. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS
OF THE
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh,

Who have not made a deposit within two years, and whose Dividends amount to at least Five Dollars, which have not been entered on their books.

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

Albert G. Walter	§	130.36	Mary Mason, in trust	173 22	Elizabeth Gallaher	151.23
John F. Bennett, in trust		55.64	Jane Hubbard, in trust	68.59	Katharine Weber	87.46
John F. Bennett, in trust		16.92	Carl G. Straub	424.57	Charles J. Butler	49.55
			David J. Thomas	59.62	Fred. W. Schroeder	141.03
		16.92	S. Harvey Thompson	20.00	George Schlitinger	470 21
Wm. S. Lavely, in trust		15.39	Rachel Boerner	53.56	Martin C. Russiter	106.85
Wm. S. Lavely, in trust		15.39	Patrick McLaughlin	131.59	Samantha E. Hickernell	78 99
Christian McGilvray		519.96	Walter G. Craig	276.68	John Henderson	43 34
Alberti G. Walter, in trust		132.94	Lawrence Dignan	1,260.07	Charles A. Cooper	133 34
Isaac Gayton		2,220.73	Bridget Gallaher, in trust	317.27	Nancy Roy	127.49
Catharine Gibbons		1,150.87	Bridget Gallaher, in trust	317.27	William Reninger	2,389.89
Daniel W. Davidson		11.09	Joseph C. Morris	22.19	Daniel Heaghey, Jr	386.41
Elizabeth W. Selden, in trust			Ann C. Randolph	1,093.06	Maggie Heley	193.34
		32.11	Mary J. Morris	20.75	C. Jane Hubbard	63.38
William Sample		835.70	Rachel Boerner	53.56	Sabina Cody	150.83
Elizabeth Barth		47.82	Abraham Winders	547.13	Maggie A. Galbraith	67.48
Henry Fischer		3,002.28	Elizabeth Doyle	31.72	Annie Hayden	96.52
Conrad Vogeley		338.00	John Fiser	1,104.24	Katie M. Wagner	41.85
Susanna Wilcocks		428.61	Wm. S. Kirby	30.40	Francis Conger	271.36
Matthew Pate, in trust		42.08	Mary A. Johns	864.55	Daniel C. Parkins	74.09
Ann Beltzhoover		20.02	Thoebe Maclean	243.72	Minnie Johnston	41.85
Joseph R. Pendleton, in trust			Thoebe Maclean	183.92	Mary H. Shields	1,324.36
		12.00	Michael Cunningham	48.12	Josephine Kennedy	134.88
Willis Booth, in trust, H. Wadsworth, in trust, Martha Black		12.00	Domeneck O. Cunningham, in trust	36.60	Joseph W. Stenger	1,159 21
		24.56			Richard Hennessy	403.02
		78.39	Ella Thomas	37.60	Sarah Haley	66.70
Samuel B. Feight		312.32	George Dobbert	40.10	John A. Warden, in trust	162.80
George K. Shoenberger, in trust			Robert E. Kane	63.15	John A. Warden, in trust	103.80
		327.11	Helen A. Harper, in trust	113.17	John A. Warden, in trust	162.41
George K. Shoenberger, in trust			Mary J. McCutcheon	961.77	John A. Warden, in trust	102.41
		36.75	Francis C. Pleasant	267.92	John R. Kerfoot, in trust	125.57
John Hamnett		83.53	Wm. Fisher	16.31	Rachel Lewis, in trust	36.69
John Pardoner		154.72	Wm. Sewell, in trust	14.03	Benjamin F. Lacey	42.75
Urlah Kearns		37.26	Sarah E. Black	22.99	Emily C. Beach	206.26
John R. Pendleton, in trust			Wm. Fisher	132.39	Wm. Eastwood	1,192.62
		11.42	Mary Mason, in trust	85.59	Wm. Goodyear	298.52
James Mason, in trust		11.40	Lizzie Craver, in trust	10.09	John England	72.65
James Mason, in trust		11.40	Thomas J. Wilson	1,397.73	Robert P. Bell	302.03
James Gormley		45.87	Morris Stetler	362.31	Maria S. Behring	157.28
William W. Morris		39.79	Esther Meanor	69.33	Russell Errett	45.76
Mary Fogarty		172.72	Lizzie M. Long	162.49	John Grey	360.58
Clara F. Evans		31.83	Sarepta C. McNish	14.55	Mary H. Childs, in trust	912.54
Benj. G. Bakewell		13.58	John R. Canfield, in trust	16.26	Jane Somerville	316.99
Benj. G. Bakewell		59.97	Rachel Beerner	53.56	Matthew M. Acheson	657.46
Juliana Hiserick		21.91	trust	16.26	William McCrory	652.25
Mary E. Weber		35.00	William Emmet	392.55	Mary Mackey	46.84
William Bailey		65.54	Ellida Nock	17.53	Margaret Gallaher	107.42
Fred. Fistler		21.49	Allen C. Bakewell, in trust		George Zebrus	684.58
Thomas Fistler		21.49	Simon Hugg, in trust	60.99	Anacla Gofer	126.58
James S. Riggs, in trust		382.77	Henry W. Sarver	159.37	Ellen Colgan	126.58
Elma S. Hogan, in trust		116.40	John Thumston	2,615.39	Maria K. Vogely	61.24
Elma S. Hogan, in trust		397.43	Lucy A. Russell	189.96	Bridget Carey	642.72
John R. Pendleton, in trust		10.82	John B. Newell, in trust	4,934.25	Richard Aten	425.10
		10.82	Robert Graney, in trust	40.71	Harriett Hamilton	575.73
Elma S. Hogan, in trust		451.39	Wm. Flynn, in trust	54.72	Mary Gallaher	54.72
Elma S. Hogan, in trust		115.06	Phil. H. Mowry, in trust	25.83	Mary Gallaher	25.83
Elma S. Hogan, in trust		115.06	Chas. P. Murray, in trust	34.42	David M. Anderson	1,248 36
Thomas Wilson		2,400.85	Fred. J. Gardner	71.42	Thomas Riggs	1,248 36
Thomas Wilson		373.26	John Evans, in trust	16.11	William V. Smith	54.21
Margaret Gormley		480.68	Alex. McKim	162.15	Clarence E. Smith	42.30
Thomas J. Parker		769.52	Daniel Riggs	27.32	Mary Riley	119.53
Henry H. Collins, in trust		33.15	John Connor	244.02	Mary Jackson	253.25
			Ad. W. Gittins	191.61	Joseph McBride	245.63
Henry H. Collins, in trust		33.15	Henry H. Collins, in trust	187.93	Mary E. Gormley	149.28
			Susan B. Murdock	34.53	Andrew Brown	422.57
Henry H. Collins, in trust			Robert M. Barbin	14.89	Annie Rooney	292.01
		33.15	Bridget Collins	1,150.05	Catharine Murray	2,612.26
Henry H. Collins, in trust			Wm. W. Cope	192.65	Josiah G. Cunningham	248 91
		33.15	Elizabeth A. King	89.84	Sallie D. Cunningham	185 93
Christian Colling		373.65	Charles Sneeff	350.26	John Medill	44.48
Joseph F. Barnes		97.60	Charles Reyrelds	119.13	Marion Shaw	158.94
Jane McClain		30.21	Jane Reid	1,295.02	Thomas Harper	627.15
Daniel W. Cahill		17.80	Mary A. Rodgers	321.78	William W. Wilson, in trust	
Margaret Allen		54.51	Hannah Stoneman	80.34		35.75
Cicero Hasbrouch, in trust			Wilson Miller, in trust	242.50	John Hutchinson	627.15
		194.33	Patrick Cunningham	80.04	Daniel Mellon	69.15
Joseph McConnell		208.76	Julia A. Taylor	15.81	John McCauley	774.37
John McQ. Woods		22.80	Henry Stork	40.34	Robert W. Jeffrey	99.77
Rody Patterson, in trust		41.84	Mary E. Richards	71.20	Joseph Mellon, in trust	624.97
Rody Patterson, in trust		47.61	Margaret A. Price	22.82	George T. Van Dorch in trust	
Walter P. Putnam		23.58	George C. Rafferty	1,574.96		543.17
George L. Van Horn, in trust			Mary Richardson	19.35	Emily C. Hanna in trust	31.49
		66.87	William Russell	18.15	Johnston Glass	1,248 22
Margaret J. Roseburg, in trust			John Fuller	69.00	Anna H. Brown	103.68
		118.48	Henry Swindell	3,571.56	Margaret N. Shaw	103.68
Margaret J. Roseburg, in trust			Joseph J. Howard	54.15	Samuel Sturgeon	1,018 39
		139.52	Andrew Torrenson	85.54	Clarissa E. Gildenfenny	
Flavius J. Jones, in trust		79.14	Helen A. Harper, in trust	61.51		1,341.01
Joseph Horne, in trust		441.66	James McKinley	151.66	John Kaltenbaugh	123.45
Charles Richey		50.00	Sarah Richey	50.00	Mary Ann Shaw	165.94
William Brown		2,434.59	Susan Campbell	328.11	Marcellus A. R. Mitchell	40.07
Mary A. Moore		107.73	Mary A. Neild	250.68	James Smealon	537.92
Mary A. Moore		491.50	Wm. Swindells, in trust	123.58	Wm. Swindells, in trust	617.91
Wm. Swindells		4,771.08	William H. Hutchinson	15.20	John P. Scott in trust	617.91
Amelia L. Ebert		14.67	Henry A. Mesge	682.60	David R. Williams	202.79
Mary Ann Jones		34.30	Jane Moore	30.97	Jacob Hoffman	44 12
Helen R. Evans		18.08	Jane Moore	77.42	James M. Hewey	737 85
Indie B. Evans		18.08	John Kennedy	5,276.91	David Kennedy	184.38
Elizabeth M. Joyner		745.65	Minne Sneeden	166.32	William Hamilton	61 40
John Jordan		124.54	Theophilus P. Kramer	15.30	J. Schlecki Aten	393.47
Elizabeth Gerber		34.56	Fanny McKee	356.57	Daniel Herwig	35.54
Mary J. McFeeley		15.00	Long College	38.40	Margaret Bailey	61.40
Mary A. Wilson		457.00	Orr Bellington	316.94	Ella S. Gildenfenny	61.22
Jacob Hershfield, in trust		209.73	C. B. M. Smith, in trust	103.41	Sarah P. McFall	134.53
Matthew McCloan, Jr		87.72	Mary Ann Shaw	59.68	Sarah M. Smith	367.88
Samuel Kinner		41.80	Sarah A. Hunter	702.48	Sarah J. Hope	244.69
Otillo S. Bienfang		36.99	Robert King	460.32	Emma Scotch	122.27
Lisette Weise, in trust		61.40	James Crampton	188.31	Jacob Weaver	74.67
Agnes T. Hutchison		39.52	Caroline Lewman	121.76	Lydia Bishop	191 82
Margaret D. Cleland		262.40	Samuel Harper	567.38	James McMahon	230.45
Casper Wedekopf		16.09	Isaac Sutton	175.78	Elizabeth Coleman	61.40
Thomas Davage		343.65	Susan Cochran	272.22	Frank McGowan in trust	236.39
Martin T. Joyner		2,626.74	Maria Heath	14.75	Amelia S. Lord	181.71
Geo. G. Kundig		185.97	Elizabeth Hamilton	199.50	Maggie Bailey	100 43
Mary L. Edgar		186.56	Kaufman Singer	23.49	Jane S. Woodburn	136.21
Wm. O. John		55.41	James Quirk	1,419.96	James Brakaney	267.60
Margaret A. Smith		109.27	John Hamilton	1,652.28	Jane Hamilton	126.50
Wm. McClaren		124.81	Rosa Pittlebody	22.33	Peter M. Dorlin	579.18
Elizabeth McClaren		134.75	Sarah A. Neely	570.13	Wm. Crouch, in trust	102.60
Jane Gorman		43.32	George Dobbs, in trust	29.24	Wm. Crouch, in trust	103.14
James Saint, in trust		120.98	William Pelan, in trust	51.26	Ann J. McWilliams	241.94
Henry Williams		2,579.77	Enos Warner	134.67	William Lee	104.67
John Yeck		55.64	Charles Shubrard, in trust		Mary Ann Shaw	329.21
Richard H. Sanders		27.51		29.87	Daniel Marschill	119.35
Carrie B. Gardner		84.59	William H. Small	1,659.94	Matthew F. Irwin	115.32
Mollie C. Gardner		23.59	Sarah A. Neely	285.09	Ann Hamilton	41.34
Henry C. Hasley		143.95	James Rodgers	1,295.55	Alex Frew	118.73
Harvey Wadsworth, in trust		265.64	Joseph Creasil	487.04	Pimeline Postley, in trust	40.08
Harvey Wadsworth, in trust		18.78	Sarah J. Foran	3,140.41	Pimeline Postley, in trust	38.91
Bridget McCormick		19.26	Elizabeth Clark	553.53	Pimeline Postley, in trust	38.91
John York, in trust		62.18	John Francis, Jr	20.50		
Mary Ann Jones		111.49	Mary Wilson	68.83	Elizabeth Pounds	154.39
Lucy Bennett		88.09	Samuel Hunter	140.63	Samuel H. Cook	59.07
Maggie Fallon		140.63	Samuel Long	260.12	Mary Ann Shaw	35.40
Annegande Ingrecht		469.29	John Spall	168.96	Frederick Kay	256.91
Ephraim McEwen		168.96	Frederick Kay	24.88	Daniel C. Prichard	82.58
Margaret J. Stevenson		1,575.84	Jacob Turney, in trust	51.88	Mary Ann Shaw	81.55
Jane Parker		1,451.20	Jacob Turney, in trust	25.83	Mary Mackey	557.14
David Riggs, in trust		141.84	John E. Izenhour, in trust	94.80	Patrick M. Kearney	46.84
David Riggs, in trust		141.84	John E. Izenhour, in trust	54.84	Patrick Fenton	191.20
David Riggs, in trust		141.84	Christopher C. Lawson	324.13	Mary Ann Shaw	117.65
Thomas F. Green		37.83	Matthew Carroll	2,881.56	Catharine Hagan	347.23
Martha Potter		659.16	Samuel Phillips	78.17	Andrew P. Kelly	428.29
Wm. S. Fulton		168.72	Silas L. Hart	46.86	Addie J. Wilmarth	123.61
Eliza Waples		885.43	Elizabeth Longridge	546.18

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made on all points of the United States.

We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made on favorable terms. Special attention given to business of emigrants. Particular attention given to all business of Canadas.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Charles Lockhart.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts,

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, January 23, 1875.

The feature yesterday was large accumulations of deposits, with but little acceptable paper offering.

We have been requested to furnish the particulars of the failure of the Cook County National Bank, Chicago. The facts are as follows: The real cause of the failure is that the general character of the bills receivable held by the bank is not good. The most of it, perhaps all of it, will eventually be paid, but it will all be "slow." The immediate cause is understood to be the refusal of the American Exchange Bank of New York to pay the checks of the Cook County to the amount of something over $100,000. Mr. Allen supposed he had made ample arrangements for these drafts, but in New York to protect these drafts, but in this he was disappointed. It is also intimated these drafts on New York which were thrown out were made to pay certain Government deposits to about $145,000 which had been demanded. Whether the deposit was paid or not by the drafts above referred to, the $150,000 of the United States bonds which the bank had on deposit to secure the circulation of the United States to secure deposit, will be ample security for more than is due the Government.

Says the *Inter-Ocean*, ultimate payment of the $800,000 of deposits will not be doubted to be made. If the assets of the Cook County Bank are not sufficient for that purpose, the stockholders, being all men of property, will be assessed. The Hon. B. F. Allen owns two-thirds of the entire stock. The remainder is owned mainly by Mr. George Stewart, of Iowa; Colonel H.C. Watt, of this city; General John A. Logan, and the Hon. Lyman Trumbull. Mr. Allen, notwithstanding some complications in his affairs just at present, is a rich man. He owns in the State of Iowa 50,000 acres of land, on which there is no incumbrance, and besides this a large amount of mortgages on land already sold but not paid for. The Cook County Bank also holds a large tract of land on forty-third street in this city, extending from Cottage Grove avenue to Lake avenue. This tract is valued at $145,000, with other real estate owned by the bank to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000. Of course these things are not money, and in such times it may be difficult to realize on them, but lands in Iowa or city real estate for money. This is the only real difficulty in Mr. Allen's affairs.

—Holders of the first mortgage Delaware Railroad Company bonds due July 1, 1875, can now receive payment therefor, with accrued interest to date, on presentation at the office of the Fidelity.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company give notice that it will pay its second mortgage bonds at par and accrued interest on application of holders, the said bonds maturing March 1, 1875.

—The City Treasurer gives notice that the loan of the City of Philadelphia maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid, with rebate of interest on presentation.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Quoted.	Asked.
Gold	112¾	112⅝
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	118	118
5-20 1862	117½	117¾
" 1864	117	117¼
" 1865	118¼	118½
" 1865 new	118	118½
" 1867	118¾	119
" 1868—coupons	119	119½
10-40's	115½	115¾
Currency 6's	124½	125
New 5 per cents	112¾	113
10-40's—coupons	113¾	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	102
Erie	28¾	28¾
L. C.	87	87½
C. C. & I. C.	93	93½
St. Paul	37¾	37¾
Do. Pref	70¾	71
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾
Do Central	88	88½
North Western Common	84¾	84¾
Do. Pref	84¾	85
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92½
Pacific Mail	34	34½
Western Union Telegraph	78	78¼
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28¼
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	35
Harlem	127¾	127¾
Adams Express	100	100
American Express	60	60
U. S. Express	90	92
W., Fargo & Co Express	81½	82
Fort Wayne	92	92½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	23½

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P. R. R.	95¼	
" scrip	100¾	
Reading	56¾	
North Penn.	13¾	13¾
Oil Creek	34¾	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	100	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	80¼	

NEW YORK, January 22, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4½@6½. Sterling was steady at 486¼@488½. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales at 112⅝@112¾. The carrying rates were 1 @3. Loans were also made flat. The specie engagements for tomorrow are $3,000,000 gold coin and about $200,000 silver. The clearings amounted to $46,000,000. The dry goods imports were $1,435,363. The customs receipts receipts were $382,000, and the Treasury disbursements $175,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds are unchanged and transactions light. State bonds are dull. The stock market, on the whole, has been dull and unsatisfactory to-day in comparison with the business of the past week. The greatest fluctuations during the day were in Hannibal & St. Joseph common and preferred stocks. At the opening of business leading speculative stocks were dull and barely steady, and later became weak and fell off ¼ to 3 per cent., Hannibal & St. Jos. common going off 3 per cent. and preferred 5 per cent. on a bill said to be introduced in the Missouri Legislature repealing the act extending the time for the redemption of their bonds falling due. Later in the day the market became firmer, Wabash advancing from 14¾ to 16, St. Joe common rallied to 20½, and preferred to 29¼. At the close the market was dull and without feature. The sales aggregated 125,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwest, 6,000 Erie, 6,000 St. Joseph, 22,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Ohios, and 10,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119; 5-20's of '62, 118⅜; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 117¾; do new, 118; do of '67, 118¾; do of '68, 119; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 115⅝; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95½; Tennessee 6s, 70; do new, 70½; Virginia new, 69¼; do old 52; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 66; Western Union Telegraph 99⅝; Wells, Fargo & Co., 94; Express, 82; Adams Express, 82¾; United States Express, 90; Pacific Mail 34¼; New York Central, 102; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 50; Harlem, 127½; Reading, 96¼; Michigan Central, 78¾; Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern Common, 84¾; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 35¾; do preferred, 59; Fort Wayne, 92¼; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 93¾; Illinois Central, 125; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 91¼; Union, 91¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, January 22—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., or ¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money and account 92¾@92¾; do of 1865, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's 104⅝; new 5's 102¾; New York Central 93; Erie 28@28¼; do preferred 44¾.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—5-20's of 1862, 98¾. PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 62f 15c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, Jan. 22, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets were dull, and while it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better, the indications at this writing are not as encouraging by any means, as could be desired. We think there is not much doubt but what there will be some improvement within the next week or two, as compared with what it has been recently, but in consequence of the want of confidence, we look for the hand-to-mouth policy being pretty closely adhered to for some time to come, as business men generally, in the present condition of affairs, will not make any special effort to extend their business at the expense of an increase in credits.

APPLES—$4.50@5 in a jobbing way, at $1.50@2 ₱ bbl for fair to prime, and $2.25@2.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm, at 30@33c ₱ gal.

BEANS—We continue to quote at $1.75@2 per bushel, to the trade, the outside figure for prime navies.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and while the receipts recently have been comparatively light, the supply is fully equal to the demand; prime to choice roll, 25@28c; medium to good, 20@22c; common, 12@18c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but there is no improvement to note in the demand, and we change in prices; prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17; New York do., 17½@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED BUCKWHEAT—5@5½ ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; Apples, 6@6c; Peaches, halves, 9@9½.

EGGS—Continue dull but unchanged; fresh, 27@28c; held stock, 25@26c.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued dull market; no change in prices. Spring wheat family, $5.50@5.90; winters, $5.50@6.25 for red and $6.25@6.75 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The market for the leading staples continues dull, although our merchants are generally about all through the week; each or responsible short time buyers are buying only to supply immediate wants, determined for the time being to carry just as little stock as they can possibly help, and our merchants are not soliciting trade from long winded or doubtful buyers, as they are much more anxious to close up old accounts than to open new ones. Our advices from the seaboard continue to report a steady, dull market, the same appears to be true of Sugars and Molasses.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	EXC Standard 10¼	
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Coffee	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@9¾
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	55	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	60@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22	Fancy Roasted	28
Rio Prime	24 @25	Old Government	30
Rio Fancy	25 @26	Roasted Java	40

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8¼		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	58@55	New Orleans	70@75
Barbadoes	55@60		

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the grain markets; the demand continues meagre, restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and prices have undergone no quotable change. Wheat, if anything, is weaker but unchanged; Spring, No. 2 Red, $1.15@1.18; white and amber, $1.20@1.23. The Oat market is quiet and unchanged; 65@65, as to quality. Ear Corn is coming in more freely and the market is weaker; 70@75c. Shelled Oats at 75c on track and 77c free in elevator. Rye is in light supply, and may be quoted steady at $1.00@1.05.

HAY—Loose hay is selling, from country wagons, at $22@30 for timothy and $18@20 for Clover, as to quality. Baled continues dull but unchanged at $22@23.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MEAL—Is in demand and quotable by the carload, on track, at $1.10@1.12 Seconds and Shipstuffs at $1.20@1.25, and Middlings at $1.00@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Is only moderately inquiry; prices unchanged; 8@9 at barrel.

PORK—$1.90@2 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, but the supply is still fully up to the demand, which is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants. Small lots, in a jobbing way, at 80@90c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The market is less active, in consequence of the light receipts, and prices are inclined to be increasing. Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; do. Turkeys, 15@16c; Live Chickens, 10@11c. Only stale stock is hard to dispose of at any price.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing demand, without change to make in quotations, which are given as follows:

HAMS—EXTRA. C.		Lard—Prime Leaf in	14½
Shoulders	14	Do. do. in	15
Breakfast Bacon	16½	Do. leaf barrels	15½
Dried Beef, S. C.	13	Lard—Ref. for sum-	
Pickled Hams, S. C.	13	mer trade	13½
Do. do. ¼ bbls	15	Do. in ¼ bbls	15½
Do. do. in bbls	16½	Do. in kegs	16½
Shoulders, S. C.	10@10½	Do. 5 lb pails	17½
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 10 lb pails	17½
Short Rib Sides	12	Do. 5 lb pails	17½
Do. Clear Sides	12½	Do. 10 lb pails	17½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.00	Do. 5 lb do	17½
Shoulder Lard Oil	11	Do. 10 lb do	17½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$1.00	Ham Sausage	16
Cheese, per lb	17½	Bologna Sausage	10
Pig's Feet, kegs		Pig's feet, ½ bbls	
Pig's Feet, kits			

OILS—Nearly quiet; Clover nominal at 46@4.25; and Timothy at $3@3.25. Flax seed, $1.90@2.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3c for country, and 3½@4c for city.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@8; city, 8½@9.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, Jan. 22, 1875.

PIG IRON.

There has been a fair degree of activity during the past week, and with an increased country and less disposition to sell, the general tone of the market is firmer, but there has been no quotable change in prices. As stated in our last report, a considerable quantity of good standard forge iron could be placed at $20@21, cash and time, but producers very generally are holding at $22@23, and refusing to accept less. There has been a decided improvement in the demand for foundry irons, although the inquiry is mainly for small lots to supply immediate wants. Mosic Bar is in steady demand, and the quality is fully up to the mark, according to quality. Following sales were reported:

CONSOLIDATED.

350 tons Gray Forge—sold last week		$22 00 4 mos	
100 tons Silvery		22 00	cash

ANTHRACITE.

25 tons Foundry No 1		$26 00	4 mos
50 tons Foundry No 1—extra		28 00	4 mos
100 tons No 1 Forge, Red Short, on cars at furnace		22 00	cash

MUCK BAR.

100 tons Muck Bar		Private
100 tons Muck Bar		Private
100 tons Muck Bar—Western		41 00 4 mos
200 tons Muck Bar—Eastern		44 00 4 mos

MERCHANTABLE.

50 tons No 1 and 2 Foundry		$28@32	60 4 mos
35 tons Cold Blast			Private
100 tons Mottled, White and Gray			26 00

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Gray Forge	$23 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	23 00	4 mos
100 tons Mottled Gray Forge	23 00	4 mos
100 tons Foundry—for February		Private

MANUFACTURED IRON.

Trade in all kinds of finished irons continues dull, and while there is no change to note in prices, but little that is really new or important. There is a firmer feeling in consequence of the reduced production; and we mention this fact, as parties not soliciting orders, buyers generally are taking hold sparingly, buying only for immediate wants, and the mills are consequently accumulating. Bars, $2.25@2.35 for merchant bars, usual time.

NAILS.

The Nail trade continues dull, and no material or permanent improvement is expected until about the middle of next month, when jobbers generally commence to take hold more freely for the spring trade. Nearly all the factories here are idle, hence the stock is very much reduced, but Wheeling is said to be loaded, and want of necessary trade is accumulating stock. Prices unchanged; $4.75, sixty days, with usual discount of two per cent. cash. Steubenville reports no change to report in active demand for Horse Shoes, and that they have about all they can do.

SCRAP IRON.

There is a continued steady demand, and as the stock is comparatively light, the tone of the market is firmer, and we advance prices $1 per ton. Present buying rates, cash, as follows: No 1 R. R. Scrap, $30; No 2, $25; light Iron and Stove Plates, $15; Machinery, $40; No 1 Car Springs, $40; No 1 Car axles, $37.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, January 23, 1875.

Trade continues quiet, unusually so, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better; indeed, it is scarcely possible that the markets will continue in its present depressed condition much longer at this season of the year. Refiners, however, reflecting the hands-to-mouth policy they are unable to pay current rates for Crude, and present prices for the product will not let them out with a whole skin; hence they are holding back, anxiously waiting for the market to get into proper shape, and they will find they can afford to wait much longer. Prices are too low in Europe, and until there is an advance there, which certainly cannot be delayed much longer, no final settlement can be once rates here, business will in all probability continue to drag. Crude, for immediate shipment, was quoted at 5½@5¾c ₱ gal. in bbls. Refined nominal at 9½@9¾c on cars here; 11½@11¾ delivered in Baltimore, and 11¾@12c in Philadelphia.

The Barrel trade is more demoralized than it has been at any time yet; city make are still offering at $1.50@1.55, however, refiners do not anticipate the rate in question does not pay more than covers actual cost of manufacture. It the

SHIPS SAILED OUT OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
W H Stevenson	Hudnut & Co	154
Lockhart & P	Brilliant O W	80
Total		234

Brooms—Prices Advanced East.

The broom manufacturers of Eastern New York held a convention at Schenectady on Jan. 9. The meeting was attended by forty manufacturers, including many of the largest in the United States, all of whom manufacture annually nearly one-half million of all brooms made in the United States and Canada. A circular was issued, which shows that the stock in the hands of these manufacturers is very low, and that the crop of 1874 is a short one, one party holds 2,200 dozen of the brooms. Twelve tons of the stock of corn is daily made into brooms, and as nearly the whole stock on the ex-hand for two months, while the nearly 10 months' crop still be ready for market. This stock of corn is held exclusively by manufacturers, and a few manufacturers have a sufficient supply to carry them to the next crop, which many have not enough to begin with, to carry over. And there is a large deficiency in the supply in the whole country, owing to the high price of broom-corn, manufacturers have advanced the prices on brooms 25c per dozen above all previous advances, the same to take effect from Jan. 9.

Hay.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Was in moderate request and steady. The demand for prairie was chiefly for city consumption. Prices were unaltered, as follows: Timothy, prime, $17.50; No 1, $17@17.50; No 2 do, $15@15.50; mixed, $13@13.50; choice upland prairie, $15; No 1, do, $12@12.50; No 2, do, nominal, $10@10.50.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—There is a good demand, and prices are well sustained. We quote prime loose pressed timothy, at $24@26; light do, $22@23, and lower grades at $19.00@20.00 per ton in bales on arrival.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The weather was unfavorable for business, and the trade movement was generally slow. Brown cottons are strong at former prices, and unchanged. Printing fancies were very strong at an advance. Ginghams are selling freely in package lots. Prints and fancy cottons industry is improving. Fancy cassimeres, suitings, woolens, Kentucky and Kentucky jeans are in moderate request.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

J Reamer & Bro	1	Cambria I Co	14
Isabella Furnace Co	12		
Total	27		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

J Reamer & Bro	1	A. S. R. & Co	11
Niagara & Co	1	J. Jones & L.	4
Shoen & Mc Clellan	1	Chartiers & Hum	3
J W Porter	1	Graff B & Com	1
Total	47		

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,

Pork Packers,

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,

301 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

OILS, &c.

Waring Bros.,

(Successors to WARING & KING)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN

Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue

Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
jy1 367 Water street.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICES,

No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,

307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

Manufacturers of

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enamelled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water mark in ft.	Change in the last 24 hours—rise	fall	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	4		—0	N	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	13	4		NW	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	6	2		—2	E Clear.
Dubuque	4	3			N Clear.
Louisville	4	3		+1	W Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	8			—2	NE Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	5	6		—2	N Clear.
Pittsburgh	3	4			W Clear.
Shreveport, La	29	18		—2	N Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	8	10			N Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	17	1	—1	7	Calm Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was about three feet; it is impossible to give it correctly, as the marks are obscured by shore ice. Weather clear and pleasant, but the prospects for a break-up are not as favorable as they were on Thursday. As will be seen by reference to our weather report, it is considerably colder in the west again, and the probability is that it will be colder here to-day than it was yesterday.

THE Kittle Hegler is tied up near Van Buren.

THE Brownsville (Texas) *Sentinel* says:—The steamer Andrew Ackley has gone below to take the freight of the steamer Peoria, and to-day will get her freight for shipment, consisting of a large lot of hides, skins, etc.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says:—Capt. Cook, it is said, put in the lowest bid for the transportation of freight this year on the Upper Missouri. It is understood that he represented Capt. Kountz, but so far Gen. Rains owns the consignments.

A LITTLE ROCK paper says: The steamer Ella Hughes has been purchased by G. W. Johnson and Capt. Richard Wright from the United States Marshal, quiet, prime $11. Cheese firm at 8@16c. Whisky dull and nominal at 95½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Flour dull; low grades scarce; double $5.25; treble $5.50@5.75; choice $6@6.25. Corn dull at 84@85c. Oats dull and lower; 60@62c. Bran dull, $1.05@1.07½. Hay dull; prime $24; choice $26. Pork dull and lower at $19.25. Dry salt meat dull; 7¾, 7¾@7¾c. Bacon dull; 9¾, 10¼@10½c. Hams 14c. Lard quiet; tierce packers 13½c; refined 14½c; keg 15½c. Sugar in good demand; stock 3,434 hhds; firmer; common 6@6½c; fair to fully fair 6¾@7c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. Molasses; stock 12,850 bbls; firmer; common 30@35c; fair to prime, 40@45c; strictly prime 50@60c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 96c; choice western $1.00. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 18½@19½c. Corn meal steady at $2.50@2.60. *Correal says:* The incessant rains during three or four weeks in the Gulf States have almost brought our market to a stand-still. The roads in the country have become so muddy that hauling is stopped, hence there are only light orders for produce or merchandise of any description.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; 43@43½c. Oats steady; the limited sales were at a further reduction of near ½c; best steers 12c; common 9@9½c; ordinary Texans 8c. Sheep quiet and steady; 4@4½c. Hogs active; receipts 12,900 for four days, against 16,400 for the same time last week; market lower and depressed; light, 6¼@6½c; packing, 6@6¼c; butchers' and shippers', 6½@6¾c; ordinary to fair 6@6½c. Swine are scarce and firm; sales 2,700 head, making 18,250 for four days, against 16,740 for the same time last week; market closed weak; demand further declined; market closed weak; sales at 6½c; 7@7¾c western.

ALBANY, January 22.—Cattle—Receipts very dull; receipts fall cars, against 204 same time last week; the dullness with excessive receipts forced a decline of 25@50c per 100 lbs; sales 400 head; 10 cars unsold; extra, 6½@6¾c; common light native steers $4.25; Texans and Cherokees $3@4.12½; butter prices for prime to choice steers, 5½@6c; fair to good, 5@5½c; poor to good $4.50@5; good to choice $6.50@6.75; inferior common to fair $5.75@6.25; fair to good $6.75@7; extra $7@7.25; market nominal; inquiry very light; few offered.

BUFFALO, January 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,792 head; closing but few good cattle offering; market dull from arrivals through consignments, were to sufficient sales to establish quotations. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,100 head; active for the supply of good fat sheep; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were all through consignments. Hogs: receipts 3,100 head; for the week 27,000 head; market dull and heavy. Nearly all the factories here are idle, hence the stock is very much reduced, but Wheeling is said to be loaded, and want of necessary trade is accumulating stock. Prices unchanged; $5.75, sixty days, with usual discount of two per cent. cash.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—No corn in sight; active demand for Horse Shoes, and that they have about all they can do.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 22.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat: No 2 white Wabash $1.12½; extra white Michigan $1.13½; amber $1.08@1.08½; seller April $1.09; No 1 red $1.11. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 49½c; seller January 49½c; closed at 49½c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 white 36c; No 2 do 34c; No 3 do 32c; rejected 30c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall $1.30. Rye dull and lower; No 2 56½c; Michigan 57c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; stock 956,000, American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 28,000 qrs., of which 20,000 were American. Corn 28s 6d@29s. Red western spring wheat 8s 7d@8s 4d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat active; No 2 red fall $1.08@1.08½; No 3 do at 04@06c. Oats dull at 36@36c. Barley quiet; $1.05. Rye steady at $1.01. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork dull at $19.50@20. Lard quiet at 12½@13c. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides, 10½@10¾c. Lard lower at 12½@13c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. No 1 white winter wheat $1.10; No 2 do 98c. Corn less firm; No 2 in store 51½c. Corn easier at 42½c. Rye dull; No 1 in store 86c. Barley dull; trade easier and quiet; No 2 in store $1.30; No 3 $1.15.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 22.—Cotton dull; 12¼@13½c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 13@13½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 9½c; sides 12½c. Sugar firmer; common 6½c; fair 7½c; prime 8½c. Molasses firmer; common 45@50c; prime 60c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—Wheat firmer; No 1 red held at $1.12; No 2 $1.07. Corn and Oats unchanged. Petroleum a little easier; s. w. 9½c; White Star 10½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton steady; middling 12¾; net receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000; sales 1,500; consumption 1,000. Flour dull at $6@7. Oats 60@65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 22.—Wheat quiet and nominally No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.20. Corn dull at 55c. Barley quiet at $1.40@1.45.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; 45@46c. Oats steady at 36@37c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides, 12c; clear 12½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Flour steady; super $4.75. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1.20@1.22; amber $1.22@1.25. Rye, $1.02@1.03. Corn dull; yellow 78@78½; mixed western 82@83c. Oats active; white 65@66c; mixed 63@64c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Whisky 92c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Eggs active; Pennsylvania 27c; New York 26c; Western 25c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1.12@1.23; No 1 red western $1.20. Corn active; mixed western 86@87c; yellow new 87@87½c. Oats in fair demand; No 1 white 43@44c; mixed 41@42c. Rye dull. Provisions dull. Pork dull at $19.50@20.00. Bulk Meats, Bacon, Hams and Lard quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet, steady and unchanged. Sugar quiet, steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky 93@93½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 22.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat: No 2 white Wabash $1.12½; extra white Michigan $1.13½; amber $1.08@1.08½; seller April $1.09; No 1 red $1.11. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 49½c; seller January 49½c; closed at 49½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 white 36c; No 3 do 34c; rejected 32c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall $1.30. Rye dull and lower; No 2 56½c; Michigan 57c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; stock 956,000, American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 28,000 qrs., of which 20,000 were American. Corn 28s 6d@29s. Red western spring wheat 8s 7d@8s 4d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat active; No 2 red fall $1.08@1.08½; No 3 do at 04@06c. Oats dull at 36@36c. Barley quiet; $1.05. Rye steady at $1.01. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork dull at $19.50@20. Lard quiet at 12½@13c. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides, 10½@10¾c. Lard lower at 12½@13c.

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Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton steady; middling 12¾; net receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000; sales 1,500; consumption 1,000. Flour dull at $6@7. Oats 60@65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 22.—Wheat quiet and nominally No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.20. Corn dull at 55c. Barley quiet at $1.40@1.45.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; 45@46c. Oats steady at 36@37c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides, 12c; clear 12½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 22.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1.07½. Corn dull at 40c. Oats dull at 30½@30c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Beeves: receipts 840 head, making 4,920 head for four days, against 4,800 for the same time last week; market very weak; the limited sales were at a further reduction of near ½

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875.

HOME NEWS.

$10 Reward.

For several days past some of our subscribers on Fifth avenue, Smithfield, Wood, and Liberty streets, have been annoyed by the depredations of vandals, who steal the GAZETTE after the carriers have made their rounds. We will pay a reward of $10 for the detection of the parties who are guilty of these thefts, or for any information that leads to their arrest.

Seventh Ward Aldermanship.

Alderman Logan is not a candidate for nomination at the Republican Primary, which comes off this evening. He says he does not feel disposed to leave the issue in the hands of a few parties that have been manipulating the Primaries in said ward, but will run as an Independent Candidate at the regular election on February 16th, 1875.

South Side Street Commissioner.

Apply the Jeffersonian test for eligibility to office to W. S. Kerr, candidate for Street Commissioner of the Sixth district, and he will be found as possessing every requisite for a good officer. He is honest and capable, and has proved himself worthy of trust and confidence in any position in life, and is, moreover, exceedingly popular in his neighborhood, and his election to the office would give unusual satisfaction.

Uniforms for the Allegheny Police.

Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing the new uniforms for the members of the Allegheny police force to N. Gosset, of Allegheny, at $40 per uniform. The contract for furnishing the caps was awarded to Harry McGregor, at $2 per cap. At roll call last evening he notified the force of his action, and instructed those who needed uniforms to procure them at once.

School Board Organizations.

Franklin District—Seventh and Eighth wards—President, Samuel Mears; Secretary, Samuel Kilgore; Treasurer, J. H. Walter. Samuel Mears, 1876; J. J. Booth, 1876; William Simpson, 1877; Samuel Kilgore, 1877; J. H. Walter, 1878; H. Lee Mason, 1878.

Springfield District—Twelfth ward—President, J. B. Hill; Secretary, George Spratt; Treasurer, Robert Lisle. James McNeil, 1876; Jas. Arbuthnot, 1876; George Spratt, 1877; J. Loper, 1877; J. B. Hill, 1878; Jas. Neeson, 1878.

A Burglar Discovered under a Bed.

About eleven o'clock, on Thursday night, as Mrs. Henry Amsler, who resides near the Herrs Island bridge in Allegheny, was about to retire for the night she stepped, after entering her room, to pick up a spoon that he dropped on the floor, when she saw a man lying under her bed. She of course ran out and summoned her husband who was attending to cutting some ice on the river. On their return to the house the man had disappeared.

Dust to Dust.

Alderman Louis Hager was buried yesterday morning from his late residence No. 179 Second avenue. The remains were deposited in St. Philomena Cemetery. The funeral cortege comprised four companies of the Duquesne Grays, under Capt. St. Johannes, a Guard of Honor from General Pearson's staff, the pall bearers, consisting of officers of Post No. 3 G. A. R., the hearse containing casket, Posts No. 3, 88, and 151 G. A. R., and carriages containing friends and relatives, all preceded by the Great Western Band. The burial services took place in St. Philomena's church, at the corner of Fourteenth and Liberty streets.

That Habeas Corpus Case.

The argument in the *habeas corpus* case of William A. Ahl vs. Cora J. Ahl was made in the Common Pleas Court, No. 1, yesterday, before Judge Stowe. It will be remembered by our readers that the action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the possession of two children in the hands of the mother. The testimony in the case was heard on last Saturday morning, by Judge Stowe, in chambers. The prosecutor was represented by Mr. J. S. Ferguson, and the respondent by H. C. Mackrell, Esq. At the completion of the argument the order was made dissolving the writ, and the children were allowed to remain in the possession of Mrs. Ahl—the father to have the privilege of seeing them occasionally.

Grand Jurors Drawn.

The following list of Grand Jurors have been drawn by Sheriff Hare for the term of the Quarter Sessions Court, beginning the first Monday in March: Wm. Carr, liquor merchant; John Black, farmer; Wm. Lloyd, gent; H. W. McClintock, pawnbroker; Geo. Heib, feed store; Charles Gibson, cook; J. H. Stewart, clerk; Wm. Roddy, merchant; Hugh Woodside, clerk; Wm. J. Martin, shoemaker; Domeneck Ihmsen, glass manufacturer; Wm. Pollock, merchant; Joseph Spang, farmer; James Lewis, iron merchant; John S. Stewart, farmer; P. Little, farmer; Fred. Becker, lumberman; H. Myers, laborer; John D. Bailey, agent; Peter Young, gent; Frank Lay, saloon; F. F. De Keating, saloon; Daniel Baden, gent; Wm. Lewis, puddler.

Gas Appropriations.

The Gas Committee met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Mr. John Shipton presiding. The bill of the East End Gas Co. amounting to $899.19, and of the Pittsburgh Gas Co. for $8,036.60, were presented and approved.

It was decided to ask for appropriations as follows:

Pittsburgh Co.	$34,424 10
East End Co.	19,890 00
Citizens' Co.	15,442 60
West Pittsburgh Co.	7,944 00
Total	$77,700 10

The appropriation last year was $45,000, but it was exhausted at the expiration of nine months, leaving the bills of the last quarter unpaid, which will have to be paid out of the appropriation the present year, thus accounting for the increased sum asked for. If it is granted the committee will not only be able to meet all expenses this year, but can settle the unpaid bills of last year.

ORTWEIN'S DOOM.

The Death Warrant Said to Have Been Signed.

Information was received in this city yesterday to the effect that Governor Hartranft had signed the death warrant of Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hammett family, and that the day of the execution had been fixed for Feb. 23d. A reporter of this paper visited the Sheriff's office just before the close of business hours in the afternoon, and up to that time Sheriff Hare had not received the warrant from Harrisburg. It may arrive to-day, when it will be read to the condemned man. The execution will be conducted by Sheriff Hare in person but the place has not yet been designated where it will take place.

AN ACCEPTABLE CALL.

Mr. James T. Fields Visits the High School.

Yesterday morning Mr. James T. Fields made a visit to the High school of our city, and as is usual, when distinguished visitors call at this Institution, a speech was in order.

Mr. Fields talked to the scholars for about ten or fifteen minutes, in which time, he threw out some valuable information which will not soon be forgotten.

In the course of his remarks he said that the world did not want idlers and drones but that at the present day educated men and women were needed. He then went on to explain what he ment by the word, *educated*, and said that it referred to an individual who studied and knew something. He next spoke of a few of the leading minds of the present age and stated that they had only attained their positions of eminence by hard, persistent application. He thought knowledge was worth striving after and would amply repay the possesser for all the efforts he had to make in seeking after it. He concluded by saying that it was creditable to overcome difficulties, and only a determined effort would insure success. Before leaving the school he read a poem from the pen of Longfellow, which is as yet, unpublished.

ALLEGHENY COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Reports Submitted.

The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, Mr. Thos. Brown in the chair.

A communication from the Gas Company was submitted. They complained that there were a number of gas lamps on Spring Garden avenue, Perrysville Road, and in the Woods Run District which were allowed to burn day and night, thereby occasioning a loss to the company. They reported that they objected to laying gas mains on the Troy Hill road, Main street and the Butchers Run road, because they were only intended for furnishing gas for the public lamps, as there were no dwellings there where the gas would be used.

They complain in regard to the action of Councils in forcing them to reduce the price of gas to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet after they had lowered the price to private consumers, and for that reason they will not be able to reduce the price any lower to private consumers as soon as they could otherwise have done. The communication was received.

The committee decided to ask for an appropriation of $25,000.

The committee on City Property met, with Mr. George Cochran in the chair.

The comptroller was authorized to have the Troy Hill Water Tank insured against loss by fire.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared authorizing the committee on City Property to elect the janitor for the City Building.

The resolution for a new tower for the fire alarm bell was considered and it was agreed to report adverse to the resolution authorizing the preparation of plans for a tower on the City Building for the fire-alarm bell.

It was decided to report adverse to the paving of the First ward Diamond square.

It was decided to ask for an appropriation of $6,000, to meet the expenses of the committee during the year.

Bills for the amount of $60 were approved.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings (Mr. Golden in the chair) decided to ask for an appropriation of $7,000. They then adjourned to meet on Tuesday to inspect the wharves.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

BISHOP SIMPSON, of the M. E. church is in town.

REV. WM. H. PHIPPS will preach at Castle Shannon to-morrow.

THERE are forty students at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny at present.

A REVIVAL MEETING is going on in the Beaver M. E. church, Rev. Wm. Lynch, pastor.

A REVIVAL is in progress in the New Brighton M. E. Church, Rev. E. M. Wood, pastor.

REV. MR. BEACOM has declined the call to the pastorate of the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church.

THE Rev. A. E. Luty will preach to-morrow morning in the Thirty-third street M. E. church at the usual hour.

THE Rector-elect of Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, has not yet signified his acceptance of the charge.

THE Presbyterian church of West Middletown, has extended a call to Rev. Daniel McAfee, of the Presbytery of Washington.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Allegheny Cynference of the United Brethren church is now in session in Johnstown, Pa.

THE Castle Shannon Baptist Church has commenced holding regular weekly prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

MEETINGS of considerable interest recently closed at Knowlson's and Banksville, resulted in twenty accession to the M. E. Church.

REV. J. A. WILSON, pastor of the Beaver United Presbyterian church, has resigned the pastorate of that church, to go to Steubenville.

THE subject for the noon prayer meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day is "Preparation for Conquest," the S. S. lesson for to-morrow.

REV. GEORGE FRAZER, of Washington and Jefferson College, has declined the call to the pastorate of the Miller's Run Presbyterian Church.

THE Pittsburgh Methodist (non-Episcopal) preachers meeting will continue the discussion on Union, at the regular meeting next Monday.

REV. DR. WALLACE, of Monmouth, Ills., well known in this city, has declined a call to the pastorate of a United Presbyterian Church, in St. Louis.

THE seventh anniversary of the Womens' Christian Association will be held at the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, on to-morrow evening at 7:30.

DIVINE SERVICES will be held to-morrow as usual, by Rev. J. G. Goetman, at the English Lutheran church, corner of Stockton avenue and Reiter street, Allegheny.

A FREE lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, January 31, at the Eighteenth street Methodist church, by Rev. Blood. Subject: "Geography of the Holy Land."

THURSDAY, the 28th of January, is the time fixed upon by the Presbyterian General Assembly for special prayer for institutions of learning and the students in them.

DURING the year 1874, the Regular Baptist denomination in the United States made clear gain of 53 Associations, 900 churches, 756 ordained ministers, and 127,632 members.

REV. W. G MOORHEAD, pastor elect of the Fourth U. P. Church Allegheny, is expected to conduct Communion Services in that church to-morrow. He will be assisted by the Rev. D. R. Kerr, editor of the *United Presbyterian*.

REV. W. G. MOORHEAD of Xenia, Ohio, will preach in the Fourth U. P. church, corner Montgomery avenue and Arch street, Allegheny, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

SERVICE will be conducted to-morrow at the Evangelical Association church, on Fulton street, by the pastor, the Rev. L. M. Boyer. Strangers in the city and others are cordially invited to attend.

REV. JOHN C. CLARK, a well-known Methodist minister for forty-five years' service in the vineyard of Christ, died, December 24th, at Prunty town, West Virginia, aged eighty-one years.

THE Rev. Dr. Hall's evening, commencing at a quarter-past seven o'clock, a sermon will be preached in the Central Reformed Presbyterian church, Allegheny, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull, with special reference to young men.

THE Rev. S. M. Getchell, of Girard, will occupy the pulpit of the Universalist Church to-morrow, Third avenue and Grant street. Morning subject—"Encouragement in well doing." Evening—"Moments of weakness."

THE result of the conference in Baltimore last week between the committees appointed by the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church is not fully known, enough however is understood to be unfavorable to the end sought.

THE Rev. W. H. McMillan, of the Second U. P. church, Allegheny, will deliver the 8th in the series of lectures on the Bible to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock in the Second Presbyterian church, Penn and Seventh streets. Subject—"The Bible—its prophecies and their fulfilment."

THE "New Presbyterian Hymnal" is meeting with a sale which surpasses all expectation. Seventy-five thousand copies have been already disposed of, while most of the churches are only beginning to move in the matter of a change in the hymn book.

COMMUNION Services in the Fifth U. P Church, Allegheny (Rev. J. W. Witherspoon) on the last Sabbath of this month, to-morrow week, upon which occasion the pastor expects to be assisted by Rev. D. M. B. McLean, of Cannonsburg, Pa. Preaching to-morrow at the usual hours by the pastor.

AMERICAN METHODISM began in New York 108 years ago with five members under Bishop Embury. There are now in round numbers, 3,200,000 Methodists in the United States and Canada; 700,000 added to the above figures will give the number of Methodist communicants throughout the world, 3,900,000.

REV. S. H. GRIFFITH, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church on Eighteenth street, South Side, will on Sunday evening deliver a lecture in answer to the objection: "I don't like the Episcopal Church, because I think prayer ought to come from the heart, whereas you churchmen pray out of a book; you use dead men's prayers."

THE preachers of the East Pittsburgh District M. E. Conference are requested to send to Rev. J. F. Core, Greensburg, Pa., the names of the local preachers, district stewards, and Sunday-school superintendents of their respective charges, who intend to be present at the District Conference, February 2d.

AT THE Quarterly Meeting of the Local Preachers Association, held in St. Paul's M. E. church, Bloomfield, last Saturday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Wilkison; Vice President, Wm Stewart; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Kincaid; Treasurer, John F. Bravo. The next meeting will be held in the Walton M. E. Church, South Side, and Rev. Wm. Alcot will preach the sermon.

THE Rev. Geo. W. Williams, pastor of the Two-Bush Baptist Church of Boston, Mass., will preach in Zion Baptist Church, Park Way, on Federal street, Allegheny, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Williams was recently mentioned in connection with the Chaplaincy of the Massachusetts House of Delegates. He will lecture in Zion Church on next Thursday night, takeing for his subject "Toussaint L'Ouverture."

WHAT say you, Protestants of the United States? Are you afraid to learn what they are groping in the dark? Will our very zealous contemporaries in the Protestant service, wake up and search a little for themselves? They have made use of stale slanders long enough. Read and ponder and you will find the Roman Catholic Church of the nineteenth century the same in spirit and in method as that which derived its commission from our Lord.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

THE *Catholic and Christian Advocate* are engaged in a discussion which is expected to be by the following pointed question put by the *Advocate*: Are we to understand the *Catholic* as saying or implying, that every Catholic is at full liberty, without special permit from Bishop or priest, to purchase for himself and to read this book known by the name of *the Bible?* We do not ask whether they are so permitted to buy and read the Common English Version (King James'), but any version, in their own language.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, at the corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick street, will be dedicated to-morrow. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, will preach at 10½ A. M., and officiate at the dedicatory services thereafter. A children's meeting will be held at 3 P. M., at which brief speeches will be made by the Bishop, Dr. Brooke and others. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Cincinnati. Bishop Simpson will also assist in the dedicatory services.

TIDIOUTE has caught the revival fever, and the largest religious revival ever held in that section is being carried forward there. The principal mover is a female preacher known as Mrs. Dawson, who hails from Chautauqua county. She has been meeting with the greatest success at Tidioute. Men, women and children gather to hear the word and are convinced. Many of the young men of the town have gone forward to the anxious seat; prominent business men are also seen in the front ranks, while the number of women is very large.

THE efforts made to secularize the Sabbath, to weaken the statements of orthodox truth, to lower the claims of the Bible, to invalidate the authority of the Church, to discard the atonement of Christ and regeneration by the Holy Spirit, and to break down the distinctions between Christians and the people of the world, spring from the same cause—opposition to evangelical religion. The object is to get Christianity, as it is taught in the Word of God, entirely out of the way. And those who allow themselves to be used for any of these purposes, are simply making themselves the dupes of the most inveterate enemies of the Gospel.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

BISHOP WILEY, at a recent conference, made a good point when he sent some one to the vestibule and yard to announce to the members that they might come in now, as prayers were over! The same request would seem to be in order in many of our churches. The well-to-do people who are best clad and who have easiest conveyance to the sanctuary would be greatly comforted, no doubt, if a sort of sergeant-at-arms could be employed to post them when prayers are over. Ministers would be willing to take less salary, too, if they only had the assurance that the preliminary services would not be interrupted by incomers at inappropriate times.—*Methodist Recorder.*

THE Rev. Oscar Hugo will preach tomorrow in this city as follows, At Butler street M. E. Church 10½ A. M. At Fourth Avenue Baptist Church 7, P. M. His subject in the evening will be "The Three strongholds of American Liberty—; an open Bible; our public schools: the sacredness of the Sabbath. Mr. Hugo, who came to this country with Louis Kossuth, having been banished from Hungary whilst his father died in prison for the same offence, has preached on the above subject in over 1000 different American pulpits, out of which 421 are in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and 218 in Philidelphia.

LET the financial management be poor and preaching is vain. But let the care of collections, subscriptions, pew-rents, and other necessary business be conscientious and prompt, and there is no human defect short of crime that can prevent success. God will be sure to come with his blessing. And this is the reason why building a church or taking hold of some enterprise requiring financial skill and contributions of money often produces a revival of religion. It is a means of grace. Be strict in making collections, in paying debts, in paying the pastor, sexton and all expenses fully, regularly and promptly, and you invite the blessing of heaven. Do otherwise, and your crazy accounts will intervene between you and the divine mercy.—*United Presbyterian.*

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Max Reese & Co., bankrupts, of Luzerne county. The Register's report on the petition of James Connell, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of liens was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Louis Braniard, bankrupt, of Susquehanna county. The report of Register Willard on the petition of Seth Clark, a creditor, for the ascertainment of their respective liens, was presented and filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2, in admiralty. A. G. Miller allowed to intervene. On motion of John Barton, Esq., Proctor for sundry libellants, David F. Patterson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was appointed Commissioner to examine the claims filed and to make distribution of the fund in the Registry of the Court. The amount to be distributed is about $9,000.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the case of Manning vs. Fletcher, argued some days since, judgment was entered in default of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

In the case of Edward O'Neill vs. Thos. B. Blackhouse et al, an action to recover money deposited, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict yesterday for the plaintiff for $525.07.

The case of Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., is still on trial.

Pauline Lang, by her next friend, vs. Herman Lang; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

Barbara Opperman, by her next friend, vs. Charles Opperman; libel in divorce on the ground of alleged cruel treatment. Subpoena awarded.

William Shaffer vs. William McKee; action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for $134.

Max Bowman vs. John Gilbert et al. Rule to open and set aside judgment, meantime proceedings stayed.

Samuel Lohr vs. Christ Weever; action for work and labor done. Verdict for the defendant.

H. Erisman vs. Thomas S. May, and Jas. Mc Actin; action for money alleged to be overpaid. Non suit taken.

J. J. Hermann, in trust for the Workingman's Savings Bank of Allegheny vs. John McGachen; action for money overpaid on horses withdrawn and judgment confessed.

In the case of Robert Hastings vs. the City of Pittsburgh, the defendants made a motion for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $819.40.

William McCarten vs. Samuel Thornburg and J. W McCleary; action in replevin, to recover goods seized on a landlord's warrant. Verdict for the defendants, and theirs is dismissed from the plaintiff's suit. Samuel Thornburg, as arrears of rent the sum of $160.74.

West Penn Railroad Company vs. the executors of William Robinson, deceased. This was an old suit which had been pending in the Court for some time, brought by the plaintiff company to recover a certain piece of land in Allegheny, which was a part of the old canal. The parties having arrived at an amicable settlement of the case, a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages and costs was taken.

In the case of Heath & Speer vs. A. M. Barr, et ux., the defendants yesterday made a motion for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's executor. Plaintiffs counsel made a motion for a new trial.

David Ferry and wife for use of the latter vs. Bryce, Walker & Co., previously reported. Verdict for plaintiffs for $190.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Wm. Daw, tried for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Henry Young, was acquitted of a felony but was convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully beating and wounding the prosecutor.

Joseph Laufman was convicted of forgery charged by Adam Weber.

Thomas Doughty was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Margaret Riheu.

Jacob Glen and Frederick Heiser were tried for larceny, charged by Henry Heiser. Jury out.

John Williams, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of John Messner, was convicted. The party injured was one Peterson. Williams was sentenced for three and a-half years to the Penitentiary.

Jacob Glenn, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Work House.

Elijah Barker is on trial on three charges of assault and battery.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A Madman in Penn Township—Chased Almost Naked Over the Country—Finally Secured and Bound up in a Blanket—To be brought to the West Penn Hospital To-day.

A terrible case of hydrophobia was developed in Penn township on Thursday night. In the employ of Mr. McGregor, a farmer, were two men named William Robinson and —— Hotellin. On Thursday night they went to bed together, and about nine o'clock Hotellin was waked up by the strange and unnatural actions of his bedfellow, who was drawing away all in his decidedly vigorous manner, and swiftly, furiously imitating the bark of a dog. Frightened and terrified by the queer conduct of Robinson, he lost no time in hopping out of bed and making his escape from the room, but he was followed by his companion, against whom he closed and fastened the door. Robinson, however, kicked all opposition down, and effecting his escape, he left the house, and gaining the open air, started, with no clothing on but his shirt, howling and barking across the country. Gathering several of the neighbors, Hotellin started in pursuit of his comrade, but did not succeed in capturing him, but after a long chase they ran him back and into the house again. They hesitated some time, it is said, about entering and locking him, but finally Dr. Latham, of Sandy Creek, went into the room and found Robinson crouching like a dog in one corner. The Doctor had hardly crossed the threshhold when Robinson sprang at him, and was prevented to bite him on the shoulder, but his clothing prevented the man's teeth from entering the flesh. With the aid of several men Robinson was secured, but not until after a terrific struggle, and tied to the bed, where he continued his canine demonstrations. He told those around him that he was mad, and earnestly requested them to keep out of his way or he might do them harm. He acknowledged having been bitten by a dog some time ago. His demonstrations became so violent that he had to be secured in a blanket, in order to better confine his legs and arms, his head being uncovered. Yesterday Dr. Latham came to the city and procured from Dr. Snively a permit granting Robinson admission to the West Penn Hospital. He will be brought in come time to-day.

An Ounce of Prevention, &c.

Winter has come and gentlemen, ladies and misses are looking around for boots, shoes and gaiters suitable for the occasion. For the benefit of all such we would say that a good, substantial, durable and cheap boot or shoe will be the result of an order left at the establishment of Wm. Martin, No. 168 Federal street, Allegheny, the superiority of whose custom work is so well known that comment is unnecessary. He employs the very best workmen, uses the best possible material, and a superlative good article is the result. One pair guaranteed to be worth two of Eastern manufacture.

The Most Reliable in the Market

Is Maginn's Excelsior Crackers; they are made from pure material.

The Pacific Mail Investigation.

The result of this investigation will be to declare that B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, has a very superior quality of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings in store, and that he may have his equal, but not his superior, in the art of making a good fit. By all means leave your orders at No. 53 Smithfield street, and get a good suit very cheap.

Maginn's

Excelsior Crackers always give general satisfaction.

Foreign Exchange

on all the principal cities of the world sold, Gold, Silver and Government Bonds bought and sold, six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, and a general banking business transacted at the United States Bank, north east corner of Fifth and Wood streets. THS

One Dollar a Day

in five years will amount to $1794 10 if deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

The Safest Place in the World

for depositing money is in a Bank where the the stockholders are *individually liable*, such as the *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.*

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, President.

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & Co's, 84 Wood street.

Dr. Gale French,

DENTIST,

258 Penn avenue.

THE BOARDING HOME.

The Annual Report—What Has Been Done During the Year.

The Boarding Home for working women, located on Anderson street, Allegheny, is an institution deserving of every encouragement, and the following annual reports will be read with interest by all friends of philanthropic enterprise:

The following report is up to 10th November, 1874, but has not been previously published:

The fourth annual report of the Boarding Home for Working Women finds the institution provided tolerably well with many plain and necessary home comforts. Its management is economical and systematic. All possible care has been taken to make this a true Christian home for young women engaged in earning an honest living. Through the providence of God, manifold mercies have attended this Christian work. During the year sixty young women have been admitted. At the present time there are twenty receiving kindly care and plain home comforts. Average number for the entire year twenty-two. From the number of applications for admission, some have been rejected for want of suitable testimonials, and some having been received and found disposed to do evil and unwilling to submit to the regulations of the home, have been discharged. The occupied rooms are plainly and comfortably furnished. Many articles of need and utility have been kindly donated by liberal sympathyzing friends.

The anniversary for this year was observed as usual by a sumptuous supper, furnished by the managers and their friends. The sum realized was not as much as we had hoped, and great is the anxiety all in regard to the very low treasury. After paying for the Home, No. 33, Anderson st., and effecting insurance on the same, then a sewer tax of four hundred and fifty dollars, and some necessary house-furnishing leave us still in debt.

May we not appeal for a little aid to cancel this debt and to assist in providing a *contingent fund*, with which to meet necessary demands in special cases of discretion. The present indebtedness is a little over *two hundred dollars.*

Contributions may be sent to the President, Mrs. E. J. Speib, 22 Union avenue, Allegheny, or to any one of the managers.

MRS. J. C. SMITH,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S TANNUAL REPORT.

E. B. Wade, Treasurer, in account with B. H. W. W.

1873.		DR.
Nov. 1.	To balance.....	$ 164 60
1874.		
Nov. 10.	To cash from boarders.....	$3,002 15
	Marketing refunded.....	112 48
	Sale of barrels, &c.....	2 10
		$3,116 73
	To donations.....	$ 738 39
	To Jarley's Wax Works	98 20
	To annual collect, W. C. Asso.....	1 25
	To fair and supper.....	280 68
		$1,118 52
	To annual subscriptions	20 00
	To interest.....	4 60
		$4,144 55
1874.		CR.
Nov. 10.	By salaries.....$ 305 00	
	By wages..... 637 25	
		$ 942 25
	By current expenses...	2,405 39
	By taxes.....	9 22
	By revenue stamps....	1 00
	By advertising.....	13 60
		$ 23 82
	By furnishing.....	$ 482 30
	By repairs.....	107 13
	By sewer.....	450 14
		$1,039 57
	By balance.....	13 52
		$4,124 55

MRS. L. H. EATON, Auditor.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF W. W. B. H.

Mrs. F. A. Noble, President, 22 Union avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. L. H. Eaton, Vice President, 38 Resacca street, Allegheny.

Mrs. J. C. Smith, Secretary, 31 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. H. Claney, Assistant Secretary, 109 Western avenue, Allegheny.

Miss S. Campbell, 75 wood street, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. J. Chalfant, North avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. D. C. Clapp, 18 Union avenue, Allegheny.

Miss M. Bryan, 374 Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

Miss E. Byram, 18 Anderson, Allegheny.

Mrs. J. Boyd, Union avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, 3 Beech avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. J. Foster, 51 Liberty street, Allegheny.

Mrs. C. King, 54 Anderson street, Allegheny.

Mrs. William Mullins, 39 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. J. C. Porter, Western avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. C. C. Scaife, 72 Western avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, 28 Esplanade street, Allegheny.

Mrs. O. O. Phillips, 344 Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. —— Barnes, 1 Stockton avenue, Allegheny.

William Hamilton, Sheffield street, Allegheny.

Mrs. Samuel Lowrey, 189 Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

Mrs. B. Sellers, 10 Cabinet street.

Miss A. Hays, Federal street, Allegheny.

There is Yet Over $20,000 Worth

of fine winter Clothing on hand which I am determined to close out regardless of cost. Read the following low prices:

$15.00 Over Coat at $7.50.
$20.00 Over Coats at $10.00.
$25.00 Over Coats at $12.50.
$20.00 Business Suits at $10.00.
$30.00 Dressing Suits at $15.00.
$40.00 Fine Suits at $20.00.
Pants costing $8.00 at $4.00.
Pants costing $7.00 at $3.50.
Jean Pants at $1.40.
Boys and Youths' Clothing at any price.
Suits made to order at $23.00 worth $40.00.
Suits made to order at $30.00 worth $50.00.
Pants made to order at $8.00 worth $15.00.
White Shirts costing $3.00 at $1.50.
Over-alls costing $1.00 at 50 cents.

I will sell all my goods at half cost to turn them into money. Don't buy damaged goods when you can get perfect goods at the above prices at

T. TOBIAS,
Big 13 Sixth street.

Call to-day and save money.

New and Fashionable.

It is a noticeable fact that the thriving business house is ever on the alert to secure not only the best quality of goods to be had, but customers also to make sure of the advance styles in goods. The merchant tailoring house of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, have always had a reputation for the elegant style of their goods, and their taste in the choice of fashionable fabrics and a stock of new goods brought on by them is soon exhausted. Therefore we give notice that the Easter season has fairly commenced, and their establishment some of the finest and most elegant suitings ever brought to the city. First class workmen employed, the best material used—the consequence, a high reputation for perfect fitting suits. See their stock and hear their prices. Go soon.

Telegraphic Dispatch!!!

BOSTON, January 21st, 1875.

To H. Goldsmith:

MANAGER BOSTON C. O. D. STORE,
No. 92 Market street,
Pittsburgh,
Pa.

Sell goods at any price, and close the store by first of March.

J. A. ARONDO & Co.

Such a rare chance has never been offered to the public of Pittsburgh before. There is over 20,000 dollars worth of fine Clothing to be sold regardless of cost. The firm has ordered to close the business. The goods to be sold at any price. The public will now ask no questions or hesitate in buying goods, but give the above store a call, as they can buy goods at their price. Remember the store is 92 Market street.

Unofficial.

Plans and estimates, with proposals, we understand, are wanted for the establishment of a ferry, or the extension of the Suspension bridge over the space between Penn avenue and Duquesne way. For the ferry the boats should have a draught not exceeding two feet, as in dry weather the depth of water would not admit a heavier craft. Proposals may be left at the store of C. Yeager & Co., or at the Toll house of the bridge.

Allegheny Residences for Sale.

Two very desirable residences are offered for sale, situated corner of Allegheny and North avenues. These houses are built in first class style, furnished with every possible appliance for the promotion of comfort and convenience and are within easy reach of Parks and Street cars. Mr. Sutmeyer no longer offers No. 60 Resacca street. See "For Sale" column for description.

Freshness and Variety.

For the latest, best and freshest books, periodicals and magazines go to the Book and News Emporium of Gildenfenny & Hoeh, No. 60 Fifth avenue. Newspapers and magazines received as soon as published. Freshness, variety and cheapness.

The Light

for the past few days has been particularly good for taking negatives. Persons wishing photographs of themselves or friends, will do well to call on B. L. H. Dabbs, 46 and 48 Sixth street, before giving their orders elsewhere.

Maginn's

Excelsior Crackers *are made* from pure material and not inferior stock.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets or Sugar-coated Little Giant Cathartic or Multum in Parvo Physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or Granules, SCARCELY LARGER THAN MUSTARD SEED, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. IRA C. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

LYON & MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

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THE MEETING OF IRON WORKERS.

An Immense Concourse on Fifth Avenue—The Hall not Large Enough—Adjournment to a Future Time.

The meeting of iron workers which was to have been held yesterday afternoon in Colfax Hall, on Fifth avenue, did not take place, owing to the fact that a room large enough to contain all the men could not be obtained. The sidewalks of the avenue were, for two hours or over, crowded with puddlers and heaters, numbering perhaps two thousand or more, and the unusually large concourse attracted considerable attention and elicited no little comment from those who were ignorant of its object. Before two o'clock Colfax Hall was densely packed with men, the steps were crowded, and four or five hundred were unable to gain admittance. The floor of the room finally began to tremble under the great weight upon it, and created an apprehension that it might give way. A gentleman suggested that as there was a feeling of insecurity in the Hall, and as it would not contain more than a fraction of those who wished to attend, that the meeting adjourn. However, instead of adjourning just then it was organized by calling Mr. Corby to the chair. He said the wisest course would be to adjourn until a larger Hall could be secured. A committee of five was finally appointed to see if old City Hall could be secured, and upon inquiry it was learned that it could not, as it was then being cleaned for use in the evening. The throng being too great to admit of the transaction of any business the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the District Deputy, which will probably be some time next week. The object of the gathering, as has been already stated, was to talk about the low wages, and a committee was appointed to discuss the question between the Union and non-Union men, but owing to a misstatement to the effect that it was to be a mass meeting the District Deputy says that there were present hundreds of men who are not iron workers at all.

How Astor Became Wealthy.

Astor's great wealth was principally the result of economy, and an opportunity is hourly given for the practice of this virtue, at the Boot and Shoe House of R. Taggart No. 129 Federal street Allegheny City, where at least 20 per cent may be saved in the purchase of goods that for durability and general excellence have no superior in the market. The man who can undersell Taggart, is not in the boot and shoe business yet and is not likely to be for some time to come.

Gold and Silver

bought and sold at *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.* Collections on all accessible points receive prompt attention.

Interest allowed on all time deposit

Grocers and Others

Ask for Maginn's Excelsior Crackers, and take no others. They are the most reliable in the market.

For Seventeen Years

Maginn's Crackers have been in our market, and give general satisfaction.

Buy Magian's

Excelsior Crackers; the best in Pennsylvania. All orders promptly attended to.

LATEST RIVER NEWS

CINCINNATI, January 22.—River unchanged.

CAIRO, January 22.—(Night)—No arrivals or departures. No ice in the Ohio here. River 6 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 30 to 40; wind from the west; very light. River open in all South 5 feet on the gauge; no ice running. The Arkansas Belle came out of the Green river and goes to Cairo to-morrow. The Jack Hale arrived from New Orleans at 5 P. M., and lies over till morning. The Sherlock has laid up below Henderson Bar to wait for the water. The main Silver will be put on the Jack and leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Freights are plenty.